

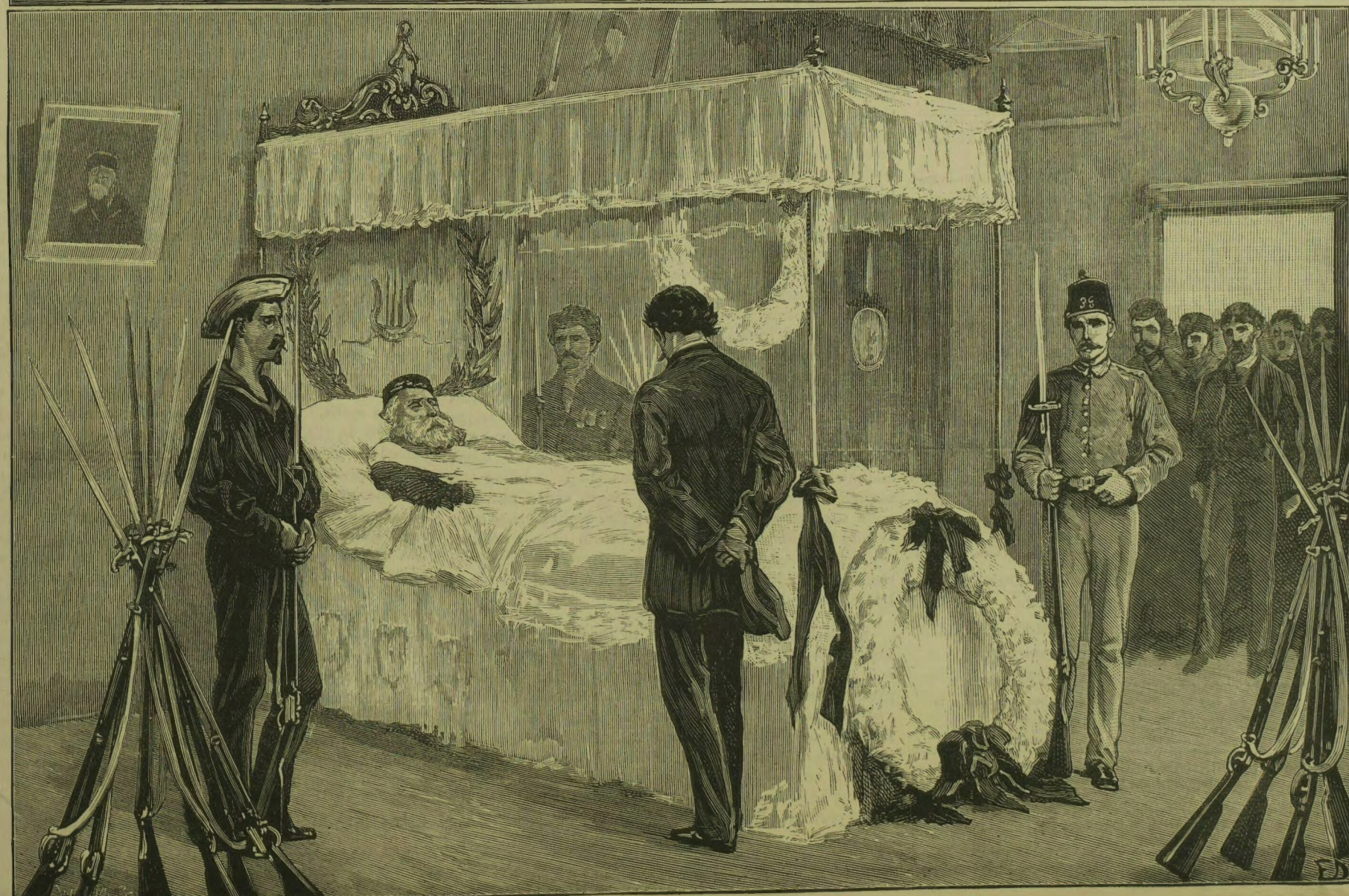
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2250.—VOL. LXXX.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1882.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



FUNERAL OF GARIBALDI AT CAPRERA:—PLACE WHERE THE BODY WAS TO HAVE BEEN CREMATED. THE BODY LYING IN STATE.—SEE PAGE 589.

BIRTH.

On the 7th inst., at Yeo Vale, Bideford, the Lady Ruthven, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 8th inst., at the Presbyterian Church of England, Regent-square, London, by the Rev. J. Oswald Dykes, D.D., assisted by the Rev. R. A. Mitchell, M.A., of the Free Church of Scotland, Aberdeen, brother-in-law of the bride, William Duncan White, fourth son of the late Thomas White, Tayport, Fifeshire, and nephew of George Duncan of Coldrey, Hants, to Jessie Campbell, third daughter of Adam Young, C.B., deputy chairman of Inland Revenue.

DEATHS.

On the 11th inst., suddenly, at his residence, 28, Craven-hill-gardens, Vice-Admiral Robert Hall, C.B., late Naval Secretary, aged 64.
On the 2nd inst., at Brighton, William Leverton Donaldson, barrister-at-law, and late deputy Coroner for East Middlesex, aged 43.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 24, 1882.

SUNDAY, JUNE 18.	
Second Sunday after Trinity.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., 3 p.m.
Battle of Waterloo, 1815.	7 p.m.
Morning Lessons: Judges iv.; Acts ii. 22. Evening Lessons: Judges v. or vi. 11; I Peter iii. 8-iv. 7.	St. James's, noon.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. H. W. Tucker; 3.15 p.m., Archdeacon Hessey; 7 p.m., Rev. H. B. Otley.	Whitehall, 11 a.m. Rev. F. Paget; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Thornton. Boyle Lecture V.
Monday, June 19.	Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. A. G. Meugens, Vicar of Burton Joyce.
British Architects' Institute, 8 p.m.	Caledonian Hall, Willis's Rooms.
Grand Ball to Mayors, &c., Guildhall.	Tuesday, June 20.
The Queen's Accession, 1837.	Statistical Society 7.45 p.m., Mr. W. A. Guy on 250 Years of Small-pox in London.
Cambridge Commencement.	Humane Society, 3.30 p.m.
French Musical Festival, Albert Hall.	Wednesday, June 21.
Longest day.	National Society, anniversary, 3 p.m.
Botanic Society, special promenade.	Geological Society, 8 p.m.
Geological Society, 8 p.m.	Meteorological Society, 7 p.m., Papers by Rev. F. W. Stow, and Messrs. D. Gill, C. S. Hudson, and R. H. Twigg.
Thursday, June 22.	Botanic Society, evening fête, 8 to 12.
Sixth Symphony Concert (for Royal Coll. of Music), St. James's Hall, 8.	Friday, June 23.
Moon's first quarter, 6.1 p.m.	Cambridge Easter Term ends.
Bradford Technical School to be opened by the Prince of Wales.	Saturday, June 24.
Nativity of St. John the Baptist.	Midsummer Day.
Newspaper Press Fund, anniversary dinner—Prince Leopold chairman.	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	General Direction.	
May 23	30.150	60.0	49.5	70	0-16	7 69.6	49.0	SSW.	167
24	30.150	60.0	49.5	70	0-16	7 69.6	49.0	SSW.	167
25	30.250	59.0	47.1	67	7 70.1	48.3	SSW. W.	91	0.000
26	30.229	59.2	43.5	58	7 67.8	51.6	NW. N.	309	0.000
27	30.253	55.3	42.3	64	6 64.9	47.3	NNE. NE.	315	0.000
28	30.245	52.8	41.6	68	6 60.5	45.0	NE. ENE.	487	0.000
29	30.018	55.4	47.4	76	10 60.5	50.3	ENE. E.	514	0.020
30	29.716	59.4	54.3	84	8 68.5	53.0	E. N. SW.	102	0.180
1 June	29.674	57.4	50.5	79	8 67.3	52.1	SW. SSW.	304	0.075
2	29.779	56.5	50.3	81	10 62.5	49.8	SW. SSW.	543	0.120
3	29.691	56.6	52.3	87	9 66.5	55.5	SSW. SW.	314	0.045
4	29.754	57.4	48.5	69	7 65.6	51.8	SSW. W. WSW.	229	0.015
5	29.741	55.0	48.1	79	10 63.0	49.2	WSW. SSW.	258	0.330
6	29.417	52.3	45.2	79	8 59.9	49.5	WSW. WSW.	310	0.275
7	29.679	54.3	53.1	76	9 59.0	51.7	WSW. WSW.	285	0.045

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m. :-

FROM MAY 28 TO JUNE 3.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	30.148	30.292	30.255	30.254	30.278	30.101	29.787		
Temperature of Air	64.2	61.0	62.9	58.5	55.7	58.3	63.7		
Temperature of Evaporation	57.0	54.6	52.9	52.5	48.3	52.0	58.9		
Direction of Wind	W.	N.	N.	N.	ENE.	N.	N.		
FROM JUNE 3 TO JUNE 10.									
Barometer (in inches) corrected	29.692	29.770	29.684	29.722	29.830	29.415	29.564		
Temperature of Air	60.1	59.7	56.3	59.6	57.6	63.2	58.2		
Temperature of Evaporation	57.3	55.0	54.9	52.5	53.7	49.9	52.6		
Direction of Wind	SSW.	SSW.	W.	W.	WSW.	WSW.	WNW.		

BRIGHTON.—THE NEW PULLMAN LIMITED
EXPRESS, Lighted by Electricity, and fitted with the Westinghouse Automatic Brake, now runs between Victoria and Brighton.
From VICTORIA, WEEKDAYS, at 10.0 a.m. and 3.50 p.m.
From BRIGHTON, WEEKDAYS, at 1.20 p.m. and 6.45 p.m.
This new Train, specially constructed and elegantly fitted up by the Pullman Car Company, consists of four Cars, each over 50 ft. in length.
The Car "Bestride" (Drawing-room) contains also a Ladies' Boudoir and Dressing-room.
The Car "Louise" (Parlour) contains also a separate compartment for a private party.
The Car "Victoria" contains a Buffet for Tea, Coffee, and other Light Refreshments, also a Newspaper Counter.
The Car "Band" is appropriated for Smoking.
The whole Train is lighted by Electricity, the system being that of Edison's incandescent Lamps in connection with Faure's system of Accumulators.
Lavatories are provided in each Car, and a separate compartment for Servants is also provided in one of the Cars.
The Staff attached to this Train consists of a Chief Conductor, Assistant Conductor, a Page Boy, and Two Guards.
There is Electrical communication between the several Cars and the Conductors; a passenger travelling in any one of the Cars can therefore call the attention of the Conductor by pressing one of the small Electric discs.
There is a covered gangway communication between each Car, thereby enabling the Conductors to pass from Car to Car.

BRIGHTON.—EVERY SUNDAY.—A Cheap First-Class
Train from Victoria at 10.45 a.m., calling at Clapham Junction and Croydon. Day Return Tickets, 10s.
A Pullman Drawing-room Car is run on the 10.45 a.m. Train from Victoria to Brighton, returning from Brighton by the 8.30 p.m. Train. Special Cheap Fare from Victoria, including Pullman Car, 13s., available by these Trains only.
Tickets and every information at the Brighton Company's West-End General Offices, 28, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, and 8, Grand Hotel-buildings, Trafalgar-square; City Office, Hays' Agency, Cornhill; also at the Victoria and London Bridge Stations. (By order) J. P. KNOTT, General Manager.

GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY.—SEASIDE.—TWO
MONTHS, FORTNIGHTLY, and FRIDAY or SATURDAY to MONDAY (First, Second, and Third Class) TICKETS are ISSUED by all Trains at REDUCED FARES to YARMOUTH, LOWESTOFT, WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE, WELLEY (for CLACTON-ON-SEA), HARWICH, DOVERCOURT, ALDBURGH, FELIXSTOWE, SOUTHWOLD, HUNSTANTON, and CROMER.
For full Particulars see Handbills and Time Tables.
London, April, 1882. WILLIAM BIRT, General Manager.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE
MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS'
SUMMER ENTERTAINMENT.
Houses crowded to repletion at every performance.
HERR EMILE VAUPEL,
the great Baritone, of the Imperial Opera, Berlin,
HAS ACHIEVED AN ARTISTIC TRIUMPH ALMOST WITHOUT
PRECEDENT.
His engagement can only be continued until September, when he has to return to Berlin.
The New Bill EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY, at Three and Eight.
Tickets and places at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall. No fees.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
Managers, Messrs. Alfred Reed and Corney Grain.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place. NOBODY'S FAULT, by Arthur Law; Music by Hamilton Clarke; and SMALL AND EARLY, and New Musical Sketch by Mr. Corney Grain. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings at Eight; Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s. and 2s.; 3s. and 6s. No fees.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN from Nine till Seven. Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, 6d.—GALLERY, 68, Pall-Mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Secretary.

THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES, by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools, is NOW OPEN, at THOMAS M'LEAN'S GALLERY, 7, Haymarket.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The NINETEENTH EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, 6, Pall-mall East, from Ten till Six. Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; Illustrated do., 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.—SUMMER EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS.—"ECCE HOMO" ("Full of divine dignity,"—The Times) and "THE ASCENSION;" "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM;" "CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM," with all his other Great Pictures.—DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

UNDER the SPECIAL PATRONAGE of her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN, H.R.H. the Prince of WALES, H.R.H. the Princess of WALES, H.R.H. the Duke of EDINBURGH, H.R.H. the Duchess of EDINBURGH, his Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY, his Grace the Archbishop of YORK, the Very Rev. the Master of the TEMPLE.
Madame CHRISTINE NILSSON begs to announce that she will give a CONCERT in aid of the FUNDS of the ENGLISH CHURCH in PARIS (Rue d'Aguesseau), in ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, JUNE 23, to commence at Three o'clock. Madame Christine Nilsson will be assisted by the following artists, who have most kindly volunteered their services:—Madame Trebelli, Signor Bonetti, Herr Von Zar Mulden, Mr. Harrington Foote, and Mr. Miss. Pianoforte, Mr. W. G. Cousins, Violin, M. Mustin, The Bijou Drawing-room Orchestra. Conductors, Signor Bevilacqua and Mr. Sidney Naylor. Soft stalls and front row balcony, one guinea; reserved seats, 10s. 6d.; unreserved balcony, 5s. Tickets to be obtained of Chappell and Co., 50, New Bond-street; of all the usual Concert Agents; and at Austin's Ticket Office, 28, Piccadilly. Subscriptions may be forwarded to Madame Christine Nilsson, 116, Belgrave-road, S.W.

LYCEUM.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Henry Irving.
Every Evening, at Eight, ROMEO AND JULIET. Romeo, Mr. Irving; Juliet, Miss Ellen Terry; Nurse, Mrs. Stirling; Messrs. Fernandez, Terriss, Howe, &c. Box-office (Mr. Hurst) open from Ten to Five. Benefit of Miss Ellen Terry and 100th Performance of "Romeo and Juliet," Saturday, June 24.

OUR HOLIDAY NUMBER.
AN ORIGINAL NOVEL,
THEY WERE MARRIED!
By Messrs. BESANT and RICE,
Will be Published June 27.

This complete Novel has a special interest in having been the last work in which the late Mr. Rice was engaged with his collaborator, Mr. Besant.

A COLOURED PICTURE.
MARRIED FOR LOVE,
By MARCUS STONE, R.A.,
Painted especially for this Holiday Number, has been admirably reproduced by Messrs. Leighton Brothers, and a copy will be presented gratis to every purchaser of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS HOLIDAY NUMBER.
One Shilling. Postage, Threepence-Halfpenny.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
LONDON: SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1882.

The news from Egypt is not only in itself very sad, and ominous of the future, but all the more exasperating because the outbreak at Alexandria might have been avoided. It pleased the Sultan, instead of complying with the wishes of the Western Powers to dispatch a small but adequate force to support the authority of the Khedive, to send Dervish Pasha with an imposing retinue to Cairo. Up to Sunday afternoon the Imperial Commissioner appeared to carry all before him. No Grand Vizier ever assumed more lofty airs, or found more obedient vassals. Arabi and his creatures, the Ulemas and their dependants, prostrated themselves before Dervish, who appeared to hold the fate of Egypt in his hands. His smiles and oracular utterances reassured the Khedive and the European Consuls; his frowns and peremptory mandates awed and depressed the malcontent officers and functionaries. If the imperious Turkish representative was enacting a comedy, he played his part well, for he telegraphed to Constantinople that everything was in train for a speedy settlement, and that the idea of holding a Conference was an absurdity. By Sunday night the pleasing illusions of Dervish and his Imperial master vanished in the stern realities of a terrible catastrophe at Alexandria. How the outbreak commenced is not precisely known. The signal for the rising of the fanatical Arab population was given in the great square, where Europeans abroad were attacked by an ever-increasing mob, all armed with bludgeons or crowbars. From three o'clock till sundown the riots went on, all Europeans in the main streets being assailed, struck down, or beaten to death by the furious mob continually reinforced from the Arab quarters, while the police passively looked on. One or two streets were completely wrecked, many shops and houses were pillaged, and the English Consul-General was dragged from his carriage and severely wounded, as were also the Greek Consul and the Italian Vice-Consul. When all the mischief was done, and more than a hundred Europeans had been killed and wounded, the military were at length called out, and order was restored. Throughout this trying crisis some twenty men-of-war lay at anchor within cannon shot of the city, but—such was the irony of events—they were unable to render any assistance to the European population, being destitute of troops.

Arabi Pasha, so obsequious to the Sultan's Envoy a few days ago, is now apparently master of the situation. The Khedive and Dervish Pasha, who for greater security have removed to Alexandria, alike depend upon that army, which has created all the difficulties, to shield European residents from the wild vengeance of Arab fanaticism. The outlook is deplorable. If, three months ago, M. Gambetta had accepted the proposal of Lord Granville, Turkish intervention might have easily prevented the ascendancy of the army, and have

suppressed the crusade which has been continuously preached against Europeans, the fatal results of which were seen in the savage outbreak at Alexandria. British interests in Egypt have been sacrificed to French policy, and the Joint Control is virtually at an end. It is difficult to see how a conference of Ambassadors will mend matters; for, in respect to the Egyptian enigma, there can be as little European concert as there has been a common aim on the part of the two Western Powers. Whether or not Turkish troops are sent to occupy the country, it is only too probable that there will in the end be a covert, if not an open, alliance between the Sultan and Arabi, the supreme object of which will be to curtail, if not to undermine, European influence in Egypt. Neither has aught to fear from two Powers that cannot act together, nor from all the Powers whose divergent interests preclude cordial co-operation.

The funeral of Garibaldi at Caprera was not less romantic than his chequered life. Never was hero buried under such novel circumstances. Practical difficulties combined with the expression of Italian opinion to prevent his body being cremated, as provided by the General's will. Amid a furious storm, and in the presence of the Duke of Genoa, representing King Humbert, and Delegates from the Ministry, the Legislature, and other public bodies, the remains of the lamented Liberator, borne by some of the survivors of the Thousand of Marsala, were consigned to a temporary tomb, the eulogiums at the grave side being cut short by the boisterous weather. Very few of the hundreds of visitors who had come across from the mainland to pay their last tribute of respect to their illustrious countryman were able at once to get away from the rock-bound island, and for a day and a half they had to put up with scanty shelter and little food. The vault in which Garibaldi's coffin is deposited is not, apparently, destined to be its last resting-place. Palermo and other cities claim his remains; but it is probable, should his family consent, that they will eventually be transferred to Rome to be buried with imposing rites in the hall of the Capitol, or on the summit of the Janiculum, where Garibaldi was encamped during his desperate defence of the Eternal City in 1849. Meanwhile there have been demonstrations of reverential regard for Garibaldi's memory in the chief cities of Italy, which indicate that the man who, as appears from King Humbert's earnest message to Menotti Garibaldi, enjoyed the affection, gratitude, and admiration of his Sovereign, was not the less a popular idol. Last Sunday's processions in Rome, where a great multitude escorted a colossal bust to the Capitol, and at Naples, where a marble tablet on a funeral car was conveyed by masses of the population to the Palace, testify to the depth of the people's regret at the national loss.

The cold-blooded murder of Mr. Walter M. Bourke, a resident landowner and magistrate near Gort, and his escort, a Royal Dragoon, who were shot dead by six ruffians in broad daylight from behind a stone wall, has excited a hardly less painful sensation than the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in Phoenix Park. The ominous significance of this crime was emphasised by cruel agrarian outrages on the same day in counties so far apart as Roscommon, Kerry, and Mayo. All were, no doubt, the work of secret societies, and probably directed, as Colonel Brackenbury suggests, by some central organisation. For months past, the unfortunate Mr. Bourke had been a doomed man, but his brave spirit could not brook precautions, the neglect of which exposed him to the bullets of his skulking murderers. Though many persons must have been privy to the crime, no arrests have been made, nor is it likely that the large rewards offered for the arrest of the assassins will avail to bring them to justice. In the eyes of the Irish peasantry killing is no murder when the moving impulse is agrarian, and we have now too evident proof that, notwithstanding temporary lulls in criminal outrages, the population of whole districts is terrorised by secret societies that bid defiance to the law and are secure against detection.

It remains to be seen whether the Irish Executive, armed with the tremendous powers intrusted to it by the Prevention of Crime Bill, will be able to cope with this lawless spirit. This measure, however, makes very slow progress in the House of Commons. A week was consumed in discussing the fourth clause, which aims at the suppression of intimidation—a weapon familiar to us under the name of "boycotting," and that enabled the Land League to secure its ascendancy throughout the greater part of Ireland. The pertinacious efforts of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues failed to obtain any material modification of this elastic clause, which was finally passed on Monday night by a majority of 258 to 33. The bill consists of thirty clauses; but most of those yet to be discussed will, perhaps, excite less antagonism than the fourth. The failure to adopt new Rules of Procedure leaves the House of Commons, to a great extent, at the mercy of the Land Leaguers, who would be able to waste much time before "urgency" could possibly be voted. The Prime Minister, therefore, hesitates to have recourse to an expedient that might not eventually expedite business. Possibly before the dawn of July and genial weather—if such should be vouchsafed to us—the Crime Bill will have emerged from the House of Commons.



1. Drugging sleds across a frozen creek. 2. Eight look of River Lena. 3. Yakut Woman. 4. Yakut Fostion. 5. Water-Carriers. 6. Ancient Chinese Fortress at Yakutsk. 7. Sledging through surface-water on the ice of the Lena. 8. Survivors of the Jeannette Arctic Expedition. 9. Woodcutters' Hut. 10. Road in Governor of Yakutsk. 11. Sledges descending from station on river bank.

THE JEANNETTE SEARCH EXPEDITION: SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN NORTH-EASTERN SIBERIA.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Not in a "peaceful urn"—at least, yet awhile—are the ashes of Giuseppe Garibaldi to rest. Nothing could have been simpler or plainer than the directions which he left for the incineration of his mortal coil. There is among non-clericals in Italy no kind of prejudice against cremation; and the members of Garibaldi's family were ostensibly not at all averse from carrying out the injunctions of their illustrious chief; while in so sequestered a spot as Caprera the burning of the hero's body could surely have been carried out without any difficulty. I cannot help thinking that there was something or somebody behind the scenes to suggest the precipitate abandonment of the cremation scheme; and it would not be in the least surprising if, within a few months, there arose throughout the Peninsula a popular cry of "Garibaldi in Rotonda!" There are, I doubt it not, a vast number of Italians who hold that the only fitting place for Garibaldi's bones is at Rome, in the Pantheon of Agrippa, in the Best of all Good Company, by the side of Victor Emmanuel of Savoy, and Raffaele Sanzio of Urbino.

With the ashes of the Prince and the Painter those of the Patriot might well mingle. Of the sometime leader of the Thousand of Marsala and Dictator of Naples it may indeed be said:—

He might have been a King,
But that he understood
How much it is a meaner thing
To be unjustly great than honourably good.

I have no remembrance of where the lines which I have quoted occur; and I fancy that I have not quoted them correctly; but they have been running in my head ever since I heard of Garibaldi's death. I think that they refer to Cromwell. Are they by Andrew Marvell? I am ashamed to say that I know nothing poetical of A. M.'s writing beyond "Where the remote Bermudas Ride." "The Wanton Troopers riding by, Have shot my Fawn, and it will Die" (an exquisitely pathetic lyric), and the magnificent lines on the execution of Charles I., ending—

And while the armed Bands
Did clap their bloody hands,
He nothing common did, nor mean,
Upon that memorable scene;
Nor called the gods, in vulgar spite,
To vindicate his helpless might;
But with his eager eye
The axe's edge did try;
Then bowed his comely head
Down, as upon a bed.

Eager, I am nearly sure, is wrong: there is some other epithet. Is it piercing? But I never learned the lines out of a book. They were taught to me nearly five-and-forty years ago by a dear sister, when I was a child and blind.

Recorders of omens, forget not to tabulate the terrible storm that swept over the sea at Caprera while Garibaldi was being buried. Such a storm raged in England on the day that Oliver died. Such another storm, rooting up tall trees and hurling huge masses of rock adown the valleys, desolated St. Helena while the unquiet spirit of Napoleon the Great was passing away; and Tacitus relates that the insurrection of the Britons under Boadicea against the Romans was presaged by an awful tempest. "Strange noises were heard in the house of assembly, and loud howlings in the theatre. In the estuary of the Thames there was an appearance like that of a sunken town. The sea assumed the colour of blood, and human forms appeared to be left on the shore by the ebbing tide." The other day, it is stated, the superstitious people of La Maddalena attributed the storm to the anger of the Eternals at the disobedience of the family of Garibaldi to his last wishes.

Is it not nearly time that, in the interest of the "well of English," not "pure and undefiled"—in view of about one third of our speech being of Latin, or of Norman-French derivation, there is no such thing—but tolerably pellucid, we made a stand against the use of the word "prestige" as significant of political power and influence? I read in a daily paper as follows:—

Jealousy of the Porte is the word of the enigma, the secret of the amazing muddle which has been made in this matter from first to last. It is natural enough on the part of France. Face to face with fanaticism in North Africa, a feeling provoked by the Tunisian scandal, our ally is bitterly opposed to any increase of Mohammedan prestige in that part of the world.

"The word of the enigma," by-the-way, is a literal translation of a French idiom, "le mot de l'enigme." It is as French as Horace Walpole's "She is dead, rich." Now the times have been so hard lately, and the attentions to my knocker on the part of the collectors of the Queen's Taxes, parochial, gas, and water rates, so pressing, that I have not been able to purchase a Littré, a Spiers, or a Napoléon Landais. But I have a good store of French dictionaries; and I hope that there is no grievous error in assuming that "prestige" is a comparatively new French word. It is not in Ménage's "Origines de la Langue Française" (1650); it is not in Guy Miège (1699). I find it in the French section of M. de Sejourant's "Nouveau Dictionnaire François-Espagnol" (1775); and what are its Spanish equivalents? Why, "engaño," "ilusión"—deceit, deception. Next door to it comes "prestidigitateur," in Spanish "embaucador," "impostor."

In Professor Roubaud's "French and English Dictionary" (Cassell, 1882) "prestige" is rendered "enchantment," "fascination," "deception," "illusion;" and Ogilvie's "Imperial Dictionary" (Blackie, 1850) gives "prestiges" (Lat. "prestigiū"), "juggling tricks," "impostures." What right have we to use the word "prestige" in the sense of power or influence? I am well aware that in some very modern English dictionaries "prestige" is defined as meaning reputation arising from past deeds or conduct; but I want to know on what authority we have perverted the word "prestige" from its original meaning of deluding or cheating folks. If I were to write in a leading article—"The focus-

pocus of England should be felt in every bazar from Boggly-wallah to the Hindoo Koosh;" or, "the Bamboozling of Britain is no longer preponderant in the Mediterranean;" or, "how are we to restore the hanky-panky of the British Empire in South Africa?" the critics would raise the cry of "haro!" after me; yet I contend that I should be quite as fully justified in using any one of the terms I have cited as in talking about "prestige," according to the original meaning of the word.

"Atlas," my friend, that which I wrote about a "bâton sinister" to the contrary notwithstanding, there is such a thing as a "bar-sinister." But it is in French, not in English heraldry, and it does not in the least imply illegitimacy. In the Third Edition, just published, of Mr. J. E. Cussan's instructive "Handbook of Heraldry" (London: Chatto and Windus), I find, under the head of "barre," "bend sinister," and, furthermore, "The bar (the horizontal band across the escutcheon) is unknown to French armorists; with them the fess has no diminutive (our fess is a broader bar); that which they designate a barre is with us a bend sinister."

To verify Mr. Cassan's plain statement I looked out the article "Blason," in D'Alembert and Diderot's great French Encyclopædia, and therein I found the shield of a Monsieur Verteuil, of Bordeaux, figured as "tiercé (divided into three parts) en barre d'argent." Verteuil's "barre" is a bend sinister.

It happens that this Handbook of Heraldry has been productive in my mind of a very curious association of ideas. The tasteful cover of Mr. Cassan's volume is adorned with a crowned shield, "charged" with fifteen "roundles," "or," which, I suppose, are "besants." They are arranged in pyramidal form. Where, I asked, had I seen something resembling that cognizance before? Why, in the engraved works of Stefanino della Bella (the artist who, they say, always began his figures at the feet, and so worked upwards, among whose "Capricci," etched for the Grand Duke of Tuscany, I find a magnificent achievement of the arms of the Medici family, a crowned shield charged with six golden balls in high relief, arranged as two pyramids, the bases of which are parallel. The ball forming the apex of the topmost pyramid is charged with three fleurs de lys.

But in the "Blason" of the Encyclopædia the six roundles, so the perpendicular lines of the etching show, are of the tincture gules, and are consequently not "besants" but "tortaux"; the which persuasion lands me right in the middle of a note addressed this very week to the editor of the *World* by Signor Francesco Vinea, the painter of a wonderfully clever picture called "The Queen of the Revels," in the instant Royal Academy Exhibition.

The matter of Signor Vinea's letter does not concern me; and as I am not, in this case, an art-critic, I must say nothing about the artistic merits of the picture. Still, I dare say that a multitude of outsiders have been as much puzzled as I myself have been to determine the nationality of the roystering cavaliers and romping damsels who are doing riotous homage to the Queen of the Revels. The men might be the swash-buckling tosspots of Terburg or Jordaens; the buxom lasses might be so many participants in one of Rubens's *kermesses*. A pile of wine-flasks, with casings of wickerwork, in the foreground, suggest, it is true, that the scene is laid in Italy; but in what part of the Peninsula?

After long searching I espied towards the centre of the composition a white banner, emblazoned with sundry "tortaux gules," the Medician cognizance. The revels were evidently taking place on Tuscan soil.

But, looking at the crowned shield with its golden balls, as etched by Della Bella, a fresh associated idea starts up, and pursues quite a contrary direction. Stefanino's Medician trophy might be the cognizance of a couple of pawnbrokers who had gone into partnership, and "joined arms." Are we quite so sure that the Three Golden Balls displayed by our Uncle are "the ancient arms of Lombardy," as they are commonly supposed to be? May they not be instead the truncated achievement of the Medici? It is worthy of note that the "Lombard" bankers and money-lenders who, about the middle of the thirteenth century, after the expulsion of the Jews, established themselves in London, are described as coming from Genoa, Lucca, Florence, and Venice, none of which cities are in Lombardy proper.

Mem.: "Jacob Larwood" in his "History of Signboards" (Chatto, 1868) says, p. 128, that the arms of the Medici were "five besants azure, whence the balls formerly were blue." This is manifestly erroneous, since the "besant" must necessarily be "or," and the "roundle" which is tintured "azure" cannot be a "besant," and must necessarily be a "heurte"; and, moreover, the Medician roundle in the Encyclopædia "Blason" and in Signor Francesco Vinea's picture are neither "or" nor "azure," but "gules."

I must "hang up" the question of the authorship of "The Whole Duty of Man" for a week, for the simple reason that since the last appearance of the "Echoes" I have received at least fifty additional letters, the contents of which I have not yet had time to master, and all bearing on the "W. D. of M." I may just hint that the evidence of authorship seems to preponderate very strongly in favour of Dorothy, Lady Packington.

Touching "Packington's Pound," my very old friend Mr. Edward Draper (in our youth, if we did not precisely "paille" the burn" or "pu" the gowans fine," at least we explored the same "fourpenny box" at the bookstalls and collected the same penny prints and halfpenny "yards of songs" from the old lady who displayed her stock-in-trade in a large gig umbrella in Oxford-street (just where the iron gates are, leading to Hanover-square), writes me that the air concerning which I made inquiry last week is mentioned in "Chappell's

Popular Melodies of the Olden Time" as having been quoted in Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair" as "Paggiuton's Pound." Furthermore, that in the still popular ditty, "Come, lassies and lads, take leave of your dads," there occur the lines—

Begin, says Hall—aye, aye, says Mall,
We'll lead up Packington's Pound;
No, no, says Noll, and so says Doll;
We'll first have Sellinger's Round.

"Sellinger" is St. Leger. The music of Sellinger's "Round; or, the Beginning of the World," is also in Chappell. "Piles of Songs," according to Mr. Draper, have been written to the tune of "Packington's Pound." Yes, my friend; but why that "Pound?" Did Packington ever impound an intrusive stranger as the incensed Captain Boldwig did Mr. Pickwick, when that illustrious philanthropist was temporarily overtaken by cold punch?

The following suggestion on Mr. Draper's part is an extremely sensible one:—

Would you mind noting, he writes, that our present concert balladists and theatrical overture composers would do well to study something more than about a dozen ballad tunes, which they are constantly repeating: such as "The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington," the "Maypole Song," "Sally in our Alley," and so forth. There is one wonderful air with the burden of "Croakledum hoo, Croakledum he," which is one of the quaintest of all. "Croakledum" is in Tom D'Urfe's "Pills," and in Chappell.

As it is, we very rarely hear, nowadays, even the delightful melodies of the eighteenth century comic operas. I do not mean the "Beggars' Opera" (although that is very seldom played), seeing that the "Newgate Pastoral" is a *pasticcio* of very ancient English tunes; but what has become of the simple, charming airs in "Love in a Village," in "Midas," in "Rosina," in "The Quaker"? Even the more modern "No Song, No Supper" seems to have fallen into abeyance.

If I have not got Chappell, I have become the possessor, through the courtesy of Messrs. Paterson and Sons, of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Ayr, of a very sumptuous volume—a copy, indeed, of "the Queen's Edition" of "The Vocal Melodies of Scotland," with symphonies and accompaniments by Finlay Dun and John Thomson. Quite apart from its lyrical attractions, this handsomely-printed volume is highly interesting from a literary and bibliographical point of view. It would seem that little is known of the writer and composer of "Charlie is my Darling," which, in Messrs. Paterson's volume, is merely set down as an "old Jacobite song, modernised." The heart-stirring Jacobite lyric of "Cam' ye by Athol" is quite modern; the words being by James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, and the music by Neil Dow, jun. The words of "Awa, Whigs, awa!" everybody knows to be by Burns. The words of "Annie Laurie" are "a modern adaptation of a poem by Mr. Douglass, of England," and the music is "ascribed to Lady Scott." "In the Garb of Old Gaul" had a Lieutenant-General, Sir Harry Erskine, for its writer, and the music was composed by General John Reid. The air of "And ye sall Walk in Silk Attire" was "arranged" by Sir Henry Bishop. Of "Welcome, Royal Charlie," it is simply said to have been "arranged by Finlay Dun;" the poet of "Wha wadna' fecht for Charlie?" is unknown; and equal obscurity shrouds the authorship, both as regards words and music, of "Wha'll be King but Charlie?"

Mem.: The new edition of the "Vocal Melodies of Scotland" has been entirely revised and re-edited by Mr. Edward Kimbault Dibdin.

Were George Eliot alive, and in the habit of keeping a commonplace book, she might make a curious entry illustrative of some fresh "Scenes of Clerical Life." A London Incumbent has written to the *Times* to suggest that the date of Hospital Sunday (a practically beneficent device which we borrowed from Birmingham) should be altered. June, it appears, is an inconvenient month for the preaching of sermons in aid of the funds of our hospitals; and the existing date "causes some of the clergy to stand aloof, and others to give the fund but a grudging and lukewarm advocacy." Is that so? I thought, in my ignorance, that the Quality of Mercy could scarcely be strained. But Hospital Sunday prevents the clergy from having a collection of any importance for any other object whatsoever for at least six months in the year.

The Bishop of London's Fund comes with a request, which is generally regarded as a command, for a sermon in the month of May; Hospital Sunday takes June; "by the middle of July half our congregations are on the wing for the seaside or the Continent; in August and September our churches are nearly empty" (is that so?); in October the congregations come back "hardly in a mood to be greeted by a charity sermon, having had one probably at every watering place they have visited in their travels." So that Shakespeare must have been altogether wrong, and the Quality of Mercy is a little strained.

Is not the admission about the churches in August and September being nearly empty rather a damaging one? Is it only Dives and his daughters who go to church? Or if Lazarus goes there likewise, is the tattered man in the habit, in the middle of July, of "taking wing for the seaside or the Continent?" The Incumbent writes from Paddington. Surely the thousands of hard-working operatives who were said to be yearning for the boon of Paddington Park are not all of them accustomed to go out of town from the middle of July to the end of September, thus leaving the churches "nearly empty."

Another suggestion of the Incumbent, that all hospital "cases" presenting an admission letter from a subscriber should pay some nominal sum—say a shilling for out-patients, and half-a-crown for in-patients—is really worthy of serious discussion. The Incumbent is of opinion that such admission fees would yield an aggregate of forty thousand a year. There is no outrage to the merciful doctrine of Samaritanism in remembering that a very large proportion of our hospital patients are not the utterly destitute poor. Those woful ones are taken to the parish infirmary. On the other hand, it is certain that thousands of people who avail themselves of the advantages of an hospital are perfectly well able to pay a shilling or half-a-crown on entering the institution; but, if they be quite impecunious, what is there to prevent the subscriber from giving the poor man or woman the trifling sum required as an admission fee at the time of handing him or her the admission letter? The small sum would only be as a stamp on a cheque drawn on the Bank of Beneficence.

G. A. S.

LAND LEAGUE MURDERS.

On Thursday week, at Ardahan, near Gort, in the county of Galway, another of those hideous and dastardly crimes which disgrace the Irish nation was perpetrated, by the murder of Mr. Walter Bourke, a landowner, who has for some time past had disputes with his tenants. A soldier who had been appointed for his escort, Corporal Robert Wallace, of the Royal Dragoons, was killed by the same volley of bullets, which was fired by five men lurking behind a stone wall, loop-holed for the deadly purpose. Mr. Bourke was on horseback, and the soldier in front of him. Our Illustration shows the place where this cowardly murder was done, at the entrance to the grounds of Castle Taylor, the residence of Mr. Shawe Taylor, Ardahan. The exact positions in which the two dead men were found are indicated, as well as the hole at the top of the wall, through which the shots were fired. The assassins came out of the gate shown in this Sketch, and were seen deliberately walking away, across a field, carrying with them a rifle and a carbine taken from the murdered men. Mr. Walter Matthew Patrick Bourke was formerly a practising barrister-at-law and an advocate of the High Court at Calcutta. He was educated at Stonyhurst, and graduated in Trinity College, Dublin, as Senior Moderator. He was a magistrate, and, besides being a landed proprietor, he was also agent for other estates. He possessed two properties, one at Curraleigh, near Claremorris, in the county of Mayo, and the other at Rahasane, in the county of Galway. The latter was purchased within recent years. It appears that Mr. Bourke some time since declared his determination to make his tenants pay their rents, and he served ejectments upon them personally.



THE KING AND QUEEN OF SIAM.—SEE PAGE 598.

On one occasion he caused a great disturbance in the chapel at Claremorris by insisting upon entering amongst the congregation with his double-barrelled gun in his hand. He received numerous threatening letters, and had of late had special protection. The funeral of Mr. Bourke took place on Tuesday, at Claremorris, and was attended by many of his Mayo neighbours, both landlords and tenants. The funeral of Corporal Wallace, at Dublin, on the day before, was also attended with a public demonstration. The Coroner's jury in Galway have returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown. A proclamation has been issued in the *Dublin Gazette* offering a reward of £2000 for information leading to the conviction of the murderers. A reward of £1000 is offered for private information leading to a similar result; and £500 for information, followed by the conviction, of any person who harbours the murderers. Three men have been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder. Owing to the refusal of all persons in the neighbourhood to assist in laying out the body of Mr. Bourke, the task had to be undertaken by the deceased's brother and a constable from Dublin, both of whom were afterwards refused refreshment in the adjoining village. Outrages are reported from other parts of Ireland.

WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.

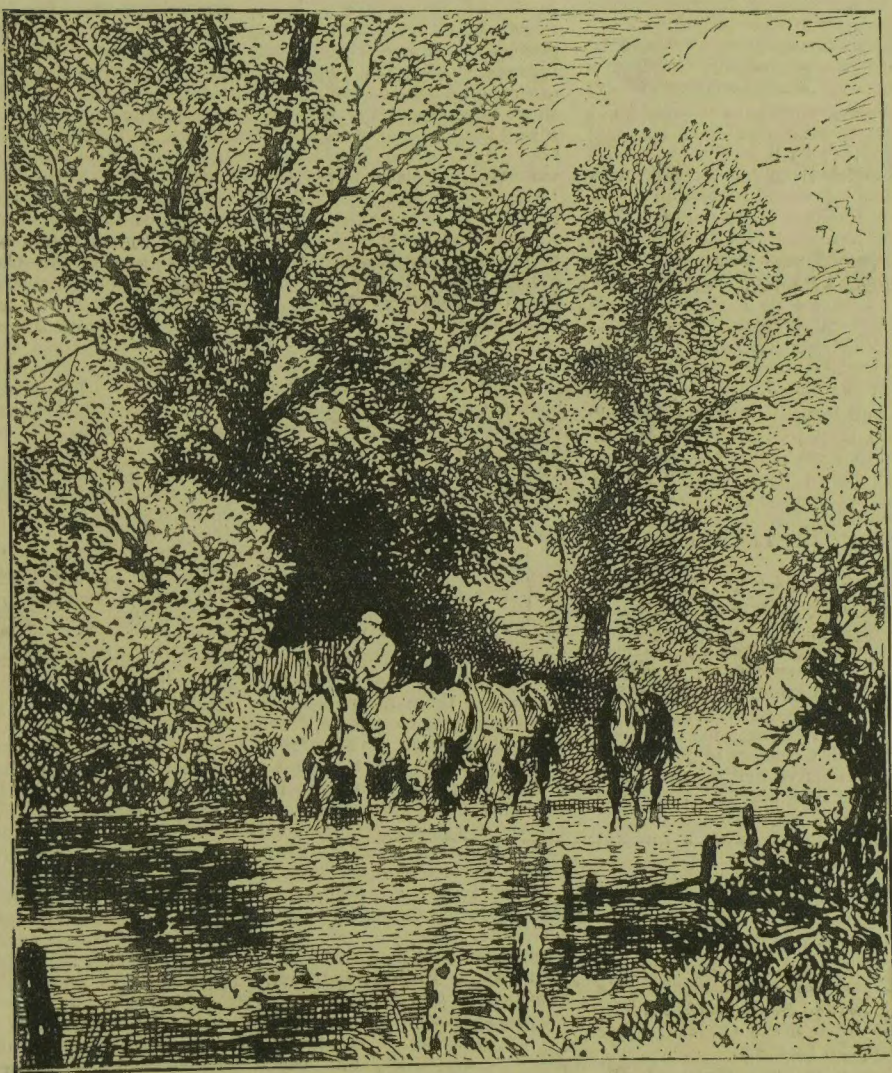
The publication of an illustrated catalogue by the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours was announced in our notice of the Exhibition in Pall-mall East. The Old Water-colour Society are thus doing for themselves what Mr. Blackburn has done for the Royal Academy and Grosvenor Gallery, and Mr. Dumas for the Paris Salon. It



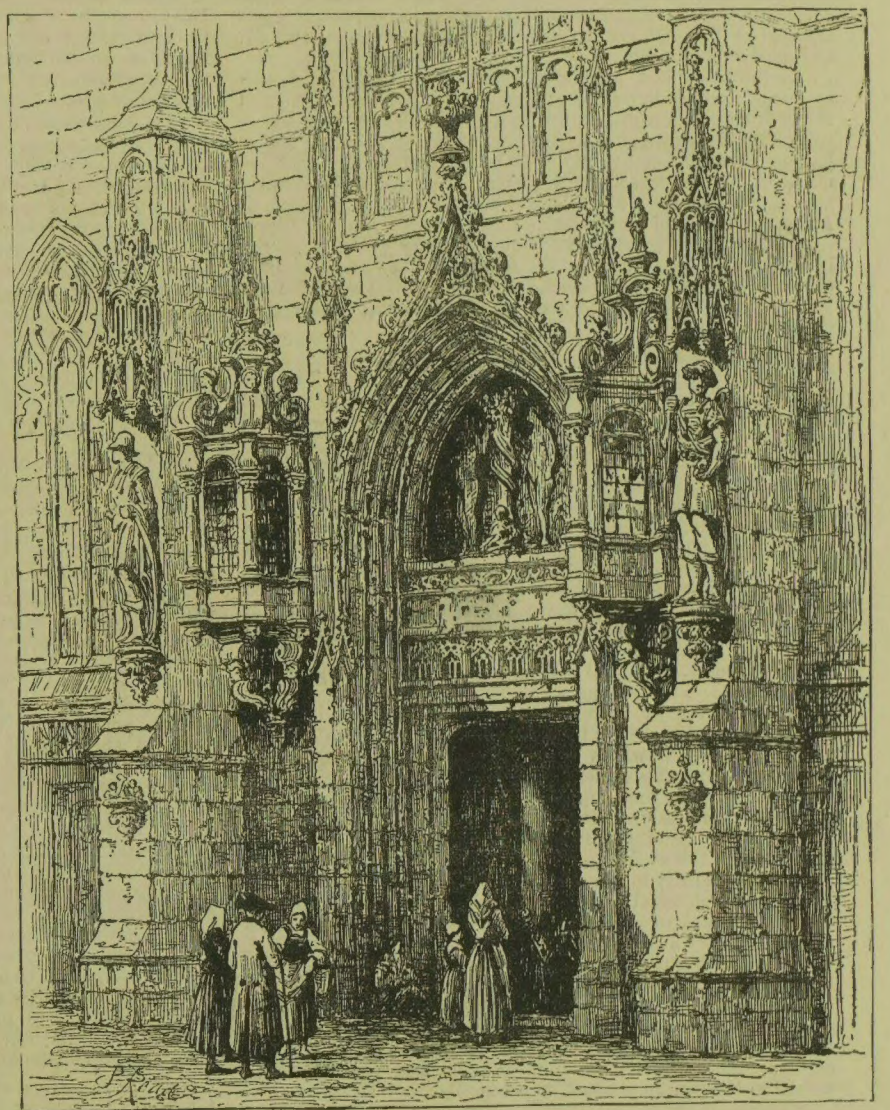
1. Spot where Mr. Bourke's body was found. 2. Where the body of Corporal Wallace lay. 3. Loophole of wall, through which the shots were fired. (Gate by which the murderers afterwards came out.)



THE HEAD OF THE PROCESSION. BY SIR JOHN GILBERT, R.A.



THE WATERING PLACE. BY BIRKET FOSTER.



SOUTH ENTRANCE TO THE CATHEDRAL AT MUNSTER. BY S. READ.



BEATRICE. BY G. DU MAURIER.



COUNTING HER CHICKENS. BY E. K. JOHNSON.

SKETCHES FROM THE EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, DRAWN BY THE ARTISTS.

is needless to say that the work is well done. The small selection that we present would alone almost prove that. But it is well known that both the Water-Colour Societies include a larger number of cunning designers for reproduction in black and white than probably any other body of artists. Nothing is more certain, therefore, than that in these illustrations of their own works we should have some of the best of such memoranda, which are so pleasant to have and to refer to. Moreover, their reproduction in facsimile, by some of the many admirable processes now in use, lends them a special interest.

The first illustration by the President, Sir John Gilbert, R.A., that accomplished veteran artist to whom the *Illustrated London News* in its earlier years owed so much, requires no comment—unless it be that the very spirited, yet well-balanced, composition of his great drawing “comes out” more distinctly in the sketch than with the colours. The one by Birket Foster—another artist who commenced his distinguished career as a draughtsman for the wood engraver—shows here a largeness of touch for which we were hardly prepared. That by Mr. S. Read—to whom also this journal has been under great obligations for many years—is a charming and finished “li.”—a complete little work in itself. The next is by Mr. Du Maurier, the dainty and spiritual designer for *Punch*, and his “Beatri” shows some of his rare skill in delineating English beauties. In the last drawing we see Mr. E. K. Johnson, in a more rustic vein than usual with him. This farmer’s girl about to feed the poultry, is, like other of her sex, and, for the matter of that, our own sex too, “Counting her chickens,” really, or metaphorically, before they are hatched—to complete the proverb.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

“Don Giovanni” was given for the first time this season on Thursday week, with Madame Adelina Patti’s bright and charming performance as Zerlina. The cast was also otherwise generally efficient, having included Madame Fursch-Madi as Donna Anna, Madame Valleria as Donna Elvira, Signor Cotogni as Don Giovanni, Signor Marini as Ottavio, and M. Gailhard as Leporello.

On Saturday last, Madame Pauline Lucca made her fourth appearance since her return; and on this occasion sustained the character of Margherita in “Faust” with rare excellence, especially in its dramatic aspect, her acting in the later scenes having been especially fine. It is needless to say that the music of the part was finely rendered. The cast was otherwise also an efficient one; Mlle. Stahl was Siebel, Signor Frapoli Faust, M. Gailhard Méfistofele, and Signor Devries Valentino.

On Tuesday Meyerbeer’s “Dinorah” was given, with the incomparable performance of Madame Patti in the title-character, the cast having included Signor Marini as Corentino, Mlle. Tremelli as the Goatherd, and M. Dufriche (vice Signor Cotogni) as Hoel.

GERMAN OPERA, DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Weber’s “Euryanthe” was produced here on Tuesday evening, after two postponements. As a work of high musical art, it must be ranked as superior both to his “Der Freischütz” and his “Oberon,” its composition having occurred between the two. It was first produced at Vienna in 1823, and was finely given by German companies in London in 1833, and subsequently, but had not been heard here for many years until Tuesday evening, when its revival was a welcome event in the midst of the plethora of Wagner which has characterised this season. The heaviness of the story and the poverty of the drama of “Euryanthe” have always been a hindrance to the public success of the opera. The authoress, Frau von Chezy, did a similar ill turn for Schubert’s beautiful music to “Rosamunde” as she did for Weber in the work now referred to. A slight sketch of the plot of “Euryanthe” may suffice. The heroine so named is beloved by Adolar, Count of Nevers, the secret of their love having been confided to her friend Eglantine, by whom it is betrayed to Lysiart, Count of Forest, to whom she gives Euryanthe’s ring, a love token stolen from its owner; Lysiart having promised to wed the traitress. He then gages his lands and title against those of Adolar, that he will obtain the love of Euryanthe; and in proof shows the ring. The King, before whom this takes place, makes the award against Adolar; who is disinherited, and seeks obscurity in a desert. Here he encounters Euryanthe, whom he has doomed to death, but her endeavour to save him from the attack of a serpent (which he kills) induces him to relent, and he leaves her in despair. The arrival of the King, with his hunting train, leads to an avowal by Euryanthe of her innocence and the guilt of Eglantine and Lysiart, whose bridal festivities are interrupted by the contrition and confession of Eglantine on beholding the ruined Adolar. Eglantine is slain by the furious Lysiart, who is led out captive. Adolar is reinstated in his titles and possessions, is united to Euryanthe, and all ends happily.

The music is full of charm of melody, and dignity of character, and its fresh stage hearing, after a very long interval, constitutes an important feature of the present season. The character of Euryanthe was finely sustained by Madame Sucher, who sang and acted with great effect. Among special points may be mentioned her excellent delivery of the cavatina, “Glücklein im Thale,” the scena “Schirmeude Engelschaar,” her shares in the duet with Eglantine, “Unter ist mein Stern gegangen,” in those with Adolar, and that with the King in the last act. Eglantine’s music was finely sung by Madame Peschka-Leutner; particularly her air, “O mein Leid,” her scena, “Bethörte,” her portion of the duet with Euryanthe, above named, and of the duet with Lysiart in the second act. Another prominent feature was the fine performance of Herr Gura, who—as Lysiart—both acted and sang finely. The great scena, “Wo berg ich mich” was admirably given—in its several phases of tenderness and rage—as were many other portions of his music. Herr Nachbaur sang apparently with effort, and made no effect in Adolar’s fine scena beginning “Wehen mir.” He was most successful in the romance “Unter blühenden,” and in the scene with Euryanthe in the forest. The music belonging to the King was fairly well sung by Herr Noldechen; and the subordinate characters of Bertha and Rudolph were filled, respectively, by Fraulein Wiedermann and Herr Landau. The choral and orchestral performances were of the usual high order, and Herr Richter conducted in a way worthy of his reputation.

The fourth and last but two of the present series of symphony concerts conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé at St. James’s Hall took place on Thursday week, when Schumann’s music to scenes from “Faust” was given entire. There is much in this composition that is worthy of the poem with which it is associated—passages of poetic beauty and of mysterious impressiveness being present throughout, and especially in the closing portion, which is that best known to the English public. It was very well rendered in its orchestral and choral details, the principal solo music having been efficiently sung by Mrs. Hutchinson (Gretchen), Miss Larkcom (Carl), Mr. Shakespeare (Ariel and Pater Ecstasticus), Mr. Santley (Faust),

Herr Elmsblad (Mephistopheles), and Mr. Savage (Doctor Marianus); incidental passages having been rendered by Misses Orridge, Carpenter, Hoshke, Lunnington, and Trevanna; Mr. E. Montague and Mr. J. Bridson. The performance was skilfully conducted by Mr. Charles Hallé, who previously gave a fine interpretation of Beethoven’s piano-concerto in G; the concert having opened with Mendelssohn’s overture, “A Calm Sea and Prosperous Voyage.” The last concert but one took place last Thursday evening of this we must speak next week.

The seventieth season of the Philharmonic Society closed last Friday, when Rubinstein’s “Paradise Lost” was performed, for the first time in England. The work is classed as op. 54, and, therefore, belongs to a comparatively early, or rather to the middle, period of the composer’s career. It preceded his “Tower of Babel,” to which it is decidedly superior. The original German text was founded on portions of Milton’s great poem, and has been cleverly rendered into English by Mr. H. Hersee. The work is divided into three parts, the principal characters supposed to be represented being:—Eve, an Angel, and Raphael (soprano), Michael and Gabriel (contralto), “a voice” (tenor), Adam (baritone), and Satan (bass). It is chiefly in the choral and orchestral effects that the composer has best succeeded; and these are in several instances highly impressive. Among the most so, in last week’s performance were the double choruses of rebels and angels, in which there are some good contrasts; the movement suggestive of the gathering of the waters; and the melodious chorus, “Now bring forth fruits.” Of the pieces for solo voices, the “Song of the Angel” (well sung by Madame Rose Hersee) was one of the most effective; another having been the trio, “Lord of all worlds” (efficiently rendered by Misses Fenna, Farnol, and Hudson). The many recitative passages for “a voice,” were excellently declaimed by Mr. B. McGuckin; and Signor Foli’s fine bass voice gave full impressiveness to the music of Satan. Mr. Ludwig sang the music of Adam earnestly, but occasionally a little too boisterously. In spite of the skilful writing which prevails throughout the work, its length and general heaviness of style induced a feeling of weariness before the close. If repeated, it should be very much abridged. The oratorio was preceded by Schubert’s unfinished symphony in B minor. Mr. Cusins conducted ably.

Amid the multitude of concerts of the season we ought not to fail in mentioning the pianoforte recital of Herr Kummel at St. James’s Hall last Friday. This accomplished artist occupied nearly two hours in playing from memory and with much exactness and expression a varied selection from Rubinstein, Beethoven, Chopin, Bach, and Schumann, a feat which not only illustrated the several styles of the composers but the high standard to which pianoforte playing has attained.

The operatic concert at the Royal Albert Hall last Saturday afternoon was a great success, an enormous audience having been drawn by the attractive programme, which included fine performances by Mesdames Adelina Patti, Albani, Sembrich, and other eminent artists of the Royal Italian Opera Company. Signor Bevnigani and M. Dupont conducted.

Mr. W. Carter’s “Placida” and Rossini’s “Stabat Mater” were given at St. James’s Hall last Saturday afternoon. Madame Christine Nilsson was to have sung, but was prevented by indisposition. That rising young singer, Miss Patti Winter, rendered the principal soprano music with much efficiency; the other principal vocalists having been Madame Sterling, Mr. Maas, and Signor Foli; Mr. Ley and Mr. Cox having occasionally co-operated.

Last week’s Saturday afternoon concert at the Crystal Palace brought forward a new symphony, composed by Signor Sgambati, the eminent Roman pianist, by whom it was conducted on this occasion, when it was performed for the first time in England. We have recently spoken in terms of commendation of the gentleman just named, in reference to his fine performance of his own cleverly-written pianoforte concerto at the fifth of this year’s Philharmonic concerts. The symphony performed on Saturday consists of four principal divisions, and contains much effective writing, and some skilful instrumentation in each, the best portions being the second movement (“Andante mesto”) and the “Scherzo.” The former has much agreeable melodic flow, with a fanciful and varied use of the orchestra, and the latter is spirited and well contrasted by the two trios associated with it. The first and last movements are too diffuse in structure, and would be much improved by revision and condensation. The symphony was received with great applause, and was followed by a recall of the composer, who conducted it, and who further distinguished himself by a brilliant performance of Beethoven’s pianoforte concerto in E flat. Mlle. Badia and Mr. B. McGuckin contributed vocal solos with much success; other items of the programme not calling for mention.

One of a series of ballad concerts was given at the Alexandra Palace last Saturday afternoon, in the Central Hall, under the auspices of Mr. D. Beardwell. It consisted of a capital selection of solos by well-known vocalists, part-songs by the choir, and sundry pieces by Kalozdy’s Hungarian Band, whose picturesque performance excited much interest.

The seventh—and last but one—of the present series of Richter concerts took place on Monday evening, when one of the grandest works in the whole range of sacred music—Beethoven’s Missa Solennis in D—was performed. Of the mingled science and sublimity of this grand masterpiece we have several times spoken, and need now, therefore, only record its performance, with efficiency in some respects, although not quite satisfactory in all its details. The solo vocalists were—Frau Peschka-Leutner, Miss Orridge, Mr. Shakespeare, and Herr Elmsblad.

Mr. W. G. Cusins, “Master of the Musicks” to the Queen, gave a morning concert on Wednesday at St. James’s Hall, assisted by Madame Rose Hersee, Mr. Maas, Mr. Edward Howell, and other distinguished artists, and a new chamber trio by Mr. Cusins was performed for the first time in public.

Mr. George Watts’s morning concert took place on Thursday last at St. James’s Hall, with an excellent programme. A notice of it must be reserved for next week.

The fifth of Mr. Ganz’s orchestral concerts—and last of the present series—takes place this (Saturday) afternoon.

We have already drawn attention to the French musical festival and competition to take place next week at the Royal Albert Hall. After the inaugural ceremony, on Tuesday, there will be a competition between the leading Fanfares and Orpheons of France, followed by a concert in the evening; a second concert being announced for the next day, and the distribution of the prizes for that evening.

Le Chevalier Eugenio Pirani will give a morning concert on the 27th inst., at St. James’s Hall, for the benefit of Signor Campana’s widow.

The profits arising from the Chester Musical Festival, amounting to some £600 or £700, will be devoted to the fund for restoring the Cathedral Chapter House. The expenses of the festival were £1900.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

On Saturday, the Tenth instant, at the Princess’s, was produced before a crowded audience and with unqualified success a new and original romantic drama, from the pen of Mr. G. R. Sims, entitled “The Romany Rye.” The dramatic critic of the *Times* newspaper has pronounced “The Romany Rye” to be “a bad and mischievous play.” A bad play it certainly is not, since Mr. Sims has, with much skill and ingenuity, succeeded in constructing out of well-worn materials a closely coherent and deeply interesting story, which may pass muster as a brand new plot. The workmanship of the drama is, indeed, capable throughout, and in parts masterly. The dialogue is never absurd: it is often impressive, and more often racily humorous: it is only the incidents and the form in which the majority of the characters are cast that are repulsive. If you can imagine a fashionable West-End tailor setting his very best cutters and sewers to work to fashion out of the very best “extra double milled superfine” Saxony broadcloth, lined with silk throughout, a suit of clothes for a pauper or a convict; or an enthusiastic agriculturist embellishing the interior of a pigsty with encaustic tiles and mahogany “fixings,” while he decorated the exterior with an ebony door and a double gilt knocker; or a spirited publisher issuing an edition of Catnach’s Last Dying Speeches and Confessions, printed with silver-faced type on handmade paper and illustrated by dry-point etchings by Mr. Whistler and Mr. Herkomer;—then you might be able to gather some notion of the talent which Mr. G. R. Sims has displayed in “cutting fustian upon satin,” mending beggars’ rags with gold thread, trepanning murderers’ skulls with silver plate, and playing “Nix my Dolly Pals, Fake Away,” or “When Claude Duval was in Newgate Thrown,” on a hundred-and-fifty-guinea Broadwood grand pianoforte, the walnut-wood case adorned with the additional outlay of a thousand pounds by Mr. E. Burne Jones with paintings emblematic of the Golden Stairs of the Treadmill, the Hidden Mysteries of Burglary, the Genius of Begging-Letter Writing, the Nemesis of the Gin Shop, and the Avatar of the Middlesex Sessions. There are nearly forty characters in “The Romany Rye,” and they are nearly all arrant rascals of either sex, including a murderous young country gentleman, a knavish money-lender, a pseudo bird-fancier, who is in reality a burglar, a boy thief, a bloodthirsty gipsy, a roguish attorney’s clerk, any number of tramps, cadgers, vagabonds, sham veterans of the Crimea, and gin-drinking women who hire babies to go out begging with; and a horrible old hag who drugs people who have been decoyed to a den by the waterside, to be afterwards flung into the river by two felonious “waterside characters,” who either commit murder at the instigation of some third party actuated by motives of pecuniary interest or of personal vengeance, or else quietly pop the bodies into the Thames and fish them up again, so as to obtain the reward which mourning relatives have offered for the recovery of the remains of their loved ones. There are, it is obvious, hints and suggestions of characters such as these in the writings of Dickens and Bulwer, of Ainsworth and Wilkie Collins—to say nothing of the “Amateur Casual,” Mr. James Greenwood. The edifying columns of the *Police Gazette* may also have been laid under contribution to supply the dramatist with, not attic, but cellar and gutter salt of a stimulating nature; and, finally, Mr. Sims himself must be a very keen observer of the very lowest phases of London life. The result is a really surprising piece of Realism, reminding the critic much less of the realism of Balzac or of Flaubergues than of that of M. Emile Zola.

In his treatment of the Romany side of his story, Mr. Sims seems to lean more towards the opinion of Mr. Carlyle, as set forth in Mr. Charles G. Leland’s recently published book on the Gipsies, than towards the views so forcibly enunciated by Mr. George Smith, of Coalville, who, because the English Zingari persist in declining to live in houses, and in neglecting to send their children to school, denounces them as monsters of iniquity. “You have paid some attention to gipsies,” remarked the Sage of Chelsea to Hans Breitmann. “They’re not altogether so bad a people as many think. In Scotland we used to see many of them. I’ll not say that they were not rovers and reivers; but they could be honest at times. The country folk feared them; but those who made friends with them had no cause to complain of their conduct.” The most conspicuous trait of the gipsy character made use of, and in a highly effective manner, by Mr. Sims is the bloodthirsty vindictiveness of the Romany when the path of his woman-kind has been crossed by a Gentile. For the rest, the gipsies—although the hero, Jack Hearne, is a half-breed gitano—play but a very subordinate part in the Princess’s drama. The characters round whom the most absorbing interest centres are the scoundrels and cheats, the bandits and assassins of London. We have two pretty glimpses of rural life in the opening scenes of a gipsy encampment, and the manor house at Craignest—both due to the admirable pencil of Mr. William Beverley; and there is also a well-painted scene of the Road to Hampton by Mr. Stafford Hall; and of the race-course at “Appy Ampton” itself, by Mr. Walter Hann; but the action of the rest of the piece mainly takes place in the slums, in Common Lodging-Houses and “Thieves’ Kitchens, in bird-fanciers’ shops (the birds and rabbits all alive) in Little Querr-street, Seven-dials, in the office of fraudulent usurers, in the purlieus of Ratcliffe-highway, and the underground cellars of hired kidnappers and assassins. There are also two or three scenes on board ship, and a splendid view of the Thames, a shipwreck, a life-boat, the parlour of a waterside public-house, and the crowded quay of a seaport. These scenes, seventeen in all, are consecutively devoted to the exposition of the cold-blooded and calculating attempts of Philip Royston, the villain of the piece, to despoil and, if need be, murder Jack Hearne, the “Romany Rye,” who is his half-brother, and to abduct and obtain possession of the property of Jack Hearne’s sweetheart and subsequent bride, Gertie Heckett, who is the grand-daughter of Joe Heckett, the burglarious bird-fancier of Little Querr-street, but who is likewise Philip’s cousin. To this it may be added that Goliath Lee, a gipsy, thirsts for the blood of the wicked young country gentleman, and goes about with a gun, bent on shooting him, because he has seduced a gipsy girl named Lura Lee. In the end vice is punished and virtue rewarded, the wicked young country gentleman and the unscrupulous money-lender being comfortably taken into custody by the detectives. The murderous “waterside characters” had previously been disposed of by the “Romany Rye,” very gallantly played by Mr. Wilson Barrett. Miss Eastlake looked very charming and acted very gracefully as Gertie Heckett, although she screamed a little too often and too shrilly in the “tween decks scene on board the ‘Saratoga;’” and Mr. E. S. Willard was the coolest and most polished of villains as Philip Royston. Mr. R. Markby presented an amusing amalgamation and inward rascality as the money-lending Marsden; and Mr. John Beauchamp looked becomingly ruffianly as Goliath Lee. Messrs. F. Huntley and H. Evans were efficiently revolting in the “waterside characters,” Scragger and Ginger Bill; and Miss Emmeline Ormsby displayed both power and pathos as the ill-treated Lura Lee. A really admirable study of humorous low-life

character is Mr. George Barrett's Boss Knivett, who appears to combine the attributes of "Coster Joe" and the "Chickaleary Cove," and some of whose idiosyncrasies remind us of the Artful Dodger, while others are strongly reminiscent of Charley Bates. In the end, Boss Knivett makes up his mind to live "on the cross" no longer, but to act henceforth altogether "on the square." Throughout, this curious piece was excellently well played and admirably mounted. It will have, I should say, a long and prosperous career, and put plenty of money in the pockets of the Princess's management and of Mr. G. R. Sims. Personally, I scarcely think that I should like to see "The Romany Rye" again.

I went on Monday last to Her Majesty's Theatre to pass one of the dreariest evenings, and to witness one of the strangest experiments that it has ever been my lot to experience. The play was "King Lear," and the part of the distraught monarch was played by that well-known actor, Signor Ernesto Rossi, who has for many years past been highly popular among his Italian fellow-countrymen, and who has recently returned from the United States, extending his professional wanderings even to San Francisco. Signor Rossi played in this country a few years ago. He was received with respectful appreciation, but scarcely gained such a high degree of acceptance as had been accorded to Salvini. The peculiarity of the performance—certainly it could not be called an entertainment—on Monday consisted in Signor Rossi playing King Lear in choice Italian, while the remainder of the company played their parts in English. The polyglottism of "Odette" is ridiculous enough; but here it was "confusion worse confounded." The unhappy coadjutors of Signor Rossi had to feel for their "cues," so to speak, and to catch them more from his gesticulations and his grimaces than from his articulate words. All dramatic illusion was thus entirely lost. The Signor, moreover, has not been gifted by nature with a form suggestive of majesty or dignity. He is squat of stature, and his "make up" conveyed the impression of his head being inordinately large; while his hirsute "arrangements" were suggestive, now of Pantaloon and now of a caricature of the estimable Alderman Sir Robert Carden. On the whole, the spectacle would have been laughable had it not been intolerably wearisome. I am not prepared to say that Signor Rossi (whose performance I had never before witnessed) is not a good actor. He may be, indeed, a very excellent tragedian; only, on Monday, under the ridiculous conditions to which he had chosen to subject himself he did not give his abilities fair play. The Italian translation of "King Lear" followed by Signor Rossi is that of Carlo Rusconi and Cristoforo Pasqualigo, published at Milan in 1879, and dedicated by the publisher to Signor Rossi himself. The version is a tolerably close one; but it is in prose, and this circumstance deprives the speeches of Lear of much of their grandeur and eloquence, and reduces some of his sublimest outpourings to the merest commonplace. To be sure, the English Lear talks prose himself, sometimes; but the prose only acts as a foil to the magnificence of the blank verse. Signor Rossi was supported by a "scratch" company of unequal merit. Mr. John Ryder was respectable as Kent; Mr. Edmund Lyons highly intelligent as the Fool; Miss Louise Moodie incisive as Goneril; and Miss Lydia Cowell sweetly pathetic as Cordelia.

The beautiful and talented Mrs. Langtry continues to reap fresh and brilliant laurels in the provinces. The ovation at Edinburgh has been followed by a triumph at Liverpool, where the clever and industrious lady was received with immense enthusiasm, and I understand that at the conclusion of her brief engagement Mr. Saker handed the deservedly popular artiste a cheque for eleven hundred pounds; a larger sum than he has hitherto paid to any "star." Mrs. Langtry is at present engaged in the pleasant task of taking Leeds by storm.

G. A. S.

FINE ARTS.

MISS NORTH'S PAINTINGS OF PLANTS.

Some years back an extensive series of paintings of plants by Miss Marianne North was exhibited in one of the long galleries at South Kensington, and deservedly excited much admiration. Since then the collection has been greatly extended; an entirely new series of drawings from Australian plants have been added; a suitable gallery, from designs by Mr. James Ferguson, has been erected for the reception of the works in Kew Gardens; and the whole—building and drawings—have been munificently presented to the public by Miss North. The collection comprises no less than 627 examples, and forms incomparably the most complete, and at the same time the most accurate series of illustrations of the flora of the world in existence. The paintings are highly-finished studies in oil on paper, and in all cases the objects represented have been painted on the spot. What this implies and what the range of this lady's travels have been inferred from the fact that she has explored the remotest and least-known countries of the two hemispheres—Teneriffe, Jamaica, Brazil, California, Borneo, Western Australia, Ceylon, and the Himalayas. The collection comprises characteristic and rare flowers, plants, trees, and groups of trees, and some strange insects and reptiles. Artistically, the paintings are admirable, while the requirements of the botanist are entirely satisfied by accuracy and finish of the draughtsmanship. The highest scientific authorities certify that the paintings cannot be surpassed in truthfulness. Sir Joseph Hooker, in particular, says that "it is impossible to overrate the interest and instructiveness of the collection in connection with the contents of the gardens, plant-houses, and museums of Kew."

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co. have formed an interesting exhibition of the numerous original designs, mostly in black and white, which have been executed for the illustration of their many excellent periodical and other publications. The collection—a selection from which was exhibited at the Dudley Gallery last year—includes drawings by many of the leading artists of our school. It is well known that a large proportion of the most distinguished painters of the day have, at least at some period of their career, occupied themselves in designing for the wood-engraver; and it is surprising how many of these have been engaged by the eminent firm in Belle Sauvage-yard.

A series of water-colour drawings by Mr. Ayscough Wilkinson is on view till the 29th inst. at Messrs. Barnard and Son's Gallery, 233, Oxford-street.

Lord Derby opened the new building in addition to the Brompton Hospital for Consumption on Tuesday. The Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. Hughes Owen, previously performed a dedicatory service. The new building contains 127 beds, and additional subscriptions to the amount of £10,000 a year will be needed to keep the whole institution in an efficient state, the whole of the large legacy having been expended, as prescribed by the testator, in the erection and the furnishing of the new building. The hospital since its establishment has afforded relief to 29,600 in-patients; its 200 beds are filled, and there are now 300 applicants for admission. We shall give a view of the building next week.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Any diminution in the attendance at Ascot on the Tuesday and Wednesday was amply atoned for on the Cup day, when the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family again drove on to the course in semi-state, and the rings and stands were densely crowded. Racing began with the All-Aged Stakes, in which Marden (9 st. 11 lb.), who had a great disadvantage in the weights with his three opponents, proved himself a wonderfully good colt over his own course, and never ought to be asked to travel more than six furlongs. On his running in the Derby, Sachem appeared to have the St. James's Palace Stakes at his mercy; but he could only get third to Battlefield and Gareth, and the victory of the former redounds greatly to the credit of Shotover, who had no trouble in conceding him 13 lb. and her sex allowance in the Ascot Derby. In our account of the Derby we stated that Bruce, in spite of running wide at Tattenham Corner, could have beaten Sachem easily enough for third place, and it is now plain that the American representative was very lucky to get anywhere near the front at Epsom. The great reputation of Foxhall completely paralysed opposition to him in the Ascot Cup, and had not the Duke of Beaufort pluckily started both Petronel and Faugh-a-Ballagh, one of the most coveted prizes of the season might have been walked over for by the "illustrious stranger." Faugh-a-Ballagh's mission was to make the running for his stable companion, and this he did so effectually that, as he turned into the straight about half a mile from the finish, he held a lead of many lengths. He was then eased to let Petronel come up, but, as the latter was in hopeless trouble a few strides further on, little Martin set the three-year-old going again, and made a grand finish with Foxhall, being only defeated by a neck. Cannon, who has now won four Ascot Cups in succession, did not use either whip or spur, but for all that he had to send his horse along in earnest in the last quarter of a mile, and it was plain either that Foxhall has deteriorated considerably since last season, or that Faugh-a-Ballagh is a very exceptional youngster. The result of the Alexandra Plate, to which we shall refer in due course, favours the former supposition. The Nineteenth New Biennial was a gift for Tristan, who seems equally at home over all courses; and from the poor show made by Thebais she has evidently not yet recovered the form that deserted her so suddenly at Newmarket last season. Though he had eight opponents, odds were laid on Retreat for the Rous Memorial Stakes, and he landed them cleverly enough, Wolsey being the only one to make anything of a fight with him, as St. Marguerite again cut up very badly. Backers were not so lucky in the New Stakes, in which they laid odds on the unbeaten Rookery, who just escaped a penalty, in spite of her previous successes. This time Archer was in the saddle, so there was no excuse to be made on the score of lack of jockeyship. At the foot of the hill Rookery was pulling double, and looking all over a winner, but she was done with directly Adriana challenged, and Mr. Houldworth's filly came in alone. Adriana is by Adventurer—Morgiana, and is own sister to Rozelle, who achieved such a sensational victory in the Coronation Stakes on the previous day. She had never run previously, and is undoubtedly the best two-year-old that has appeared in public this season. The runaway victory of Tyndrum in the Twentieth New Biennial Stakes exhausted a very heavy card, the luckless Lilac finishing second, as usual.

With nearly £5000 added to the various stakes on Friday, it may be imagined that there was no falling off in the character of the sport. The excellence of Adriana was confirmed by the easy success of Rookery in the Windsor Castle Stakes, and, after the shifty Isabel (8 st. 7 lb.) had upset the odds laid on Privateer (9 st. 2 lb.) for the Ascot High Weight Plate, all interest centred in the Alexandra Plate, in which Foxhall and Petronel met to fight their Cup battle over again, Fiddler and Exeter joining in with them. The American crack went very short in his preliminary canter, and as Fiddler, who received 5 lb. from him, was backed pretty freely, the bookmakers fielded strongly against the favourite. Exeter made the running until reaching the hotel turn, where he tried to bolt to the stables, and this left Fiddler with a long lead of his field; Petronel and Exeter were hopelessly out of it at the turn into the straight, and, though Foxhall made a gallant effort to catch Fiddler, he could never get on terms with him, and was beaten by half a dozen lengths. No doubt Foxhall felt the effects of his severe race on the previous day; still one cannot think that he is anything like the horse he was last season, and, perhaps, he may not show his best form until the autumn. Eastern Empress had all her work cut out to concede 41 lb. to Kate Craig in the Queen's Stand Plate, though she beat Narcissa, the only conqueror of Geheimmis, easily enough. A splendid week's sport wound up with the Hardwicke Stakes, for which Tristan had been in reserve. He was opposed by Retreat, Poulet, Sweetbread, and Sachem, but none of them could fairly extend him, and, at present, he is probably the best horse in England. Sweetbread finished second, and ran so well that he has since been backed at 20 to 1 for the St. Leger.

The yearlings bred by Mr. Waring at Bunham were disposed of on Saturday last, the thirty-one lots realising 6700 gs., or an average of 173 gs., which, we fear, is scarcely a remunerative result. My Lud (1050 gs.), a bay colt by King Lud—Strategy, made the highest price, and next to him was a bay colt by Adventurer—Irene (700 gs.). Six yearlings belonging to Mr. Alexander were afterwards disposed of, a filly by Petrarch—Botany Bay (660 gs.) and a filly by Bertram—Peon (500 gs.) making fair prices.

The rain, for which bowlers must have been longing, has fallen at last; and, instead of a record of long scores, we have to chronicle some remarkable achievements with the ball. The Australians v. Yorkshire ended in a draw, Lockwood (66 and, not out, 14) being the top score on either side, and undoubtedly saving the county from defeat by his grand display of batting at a critical time. Notts also made a draw against the Australians, Blackham (not out, 56) and Bomor (39) doing the lion's share of the scoring. We do not care to go into what has been dignified with the name of "the cricket scandal" in connection with this match, and will simply remark that the exercise of a little tact—for which quality, however, Captain Holden has never been famous—would have saved a vast amount of unpleasantness. A very exciting match between Sussex and Derbyshire ended in the victory of the former team by only three runs. Mr. A. H. Trevor (61 and 63) did most of the run-getting for Sussex, and shared the honours of the victory with Juniper, who, in the second innings of Derbyshire, bowled six men and caught one. On the other side, Messrs. Shuker (86) and Docker (60) made the best scores. Gloucestershire v. Surrey ended in a draw, Midwinter (not out, 77) and Read (73) fairly dividing the honours of the game. As might have been anticipated, Somersetshire stood little chance against Lancashire, the northern county winning in one innings, with 157 runs to spare. Pilling (78) batted in unusually good form, and Nash took twelve wickets for 28 runs, Crossland getting six for 7 runs. At one time Middlesex looked like disposing of Yorkshire very easily; but, thanks to the fine bowling of Peate and Bates, the "big

county" only succumbed by three wickets. Notts defeated Middlesex by an innings and one run, the former scoring 210 and the latter 32 and 177. This was due to the marvellous bowling of Shaw and Morley in the first innings of Middlesex; which was of such an extraordinary character that we append the analysis:—A. Shaw—18.2 overs, 14 maidens, 12 runs, and 4 wickets; Morley—18 overs, 9 maidens, 20 runs, and 6 wickets. Middlesex played up well at the finish to save a single-innings defeat.

The schooner-match of the Royal Thames Yacht Club was won on Tuesday by the Miranda, and the yawl-match by the Lorna. The two cutter-matches of the Royal London Yacht Club were won by the Annasona and Freda respectively.

PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Paris, Tuesday, June 13.

There are, and there probably always will be, predestined persons provided with all the necessities of life—people born with silver spoons in their mouths—who are reduced, while others labour, to seek assiduously the means of occupying their leisure. In order to simplify their task, some sly people not belonging to the predestined class have set themselves to codify elegance and to apportion to different employments and different distractions, according to times and seasons, the *strenua inertia* of the rich. It is thus that the Parisian year has been divided into periods to which fashion suits its occupation. There is the theatrical season, the dancing season, the marrying season, the racing season, then the seaside, the shooting season, the vintage, the return from the country, the opening of the theatres, and the resumption of regular Parisian life. But there are moments of transition when society does not know what to do, and one of these moments is the period between the Grand Prix and the departure for the seaside, the period which we are now traversing. Most of the theatres are shut; balls are over; dinners are over, and there remains nothing but the Saturdays at the Circus and the Tuesdays at the Hippodrome. The gazetteers of fashion have to turn their pens to less elevated subjects. In short, Paris is dull.

And, to make matters worse, the weather is cold and rainy, and the beautiful country around Paris is hardly inviting in such conditions. I know Socrates did not delight in the country because it taught him nothing, and Voltaire declared the country to be the chiefest of insipid pleasures. On the other hand, Paul de Kock, who was more a Parisian than Voltaire, has asked what is sweeter than the pleasures of the country? What indeed? reply the Parisians. But what will you? It rained on the day of St. Médard, and the deep-rooted belief is that a wet Saint Médard means a month's wet weather, or rather forty days,—a second deluge in commemoration of the forty days' rain of Noah's flood, for in the old chronicles Saint Médard is styled *magister diluvii*, and a "steward of the pluvial waters."

As a sign of the extreme dullness of things in Paris, imagine that the only novelty of the week is a card-board model of Papin's Digester, exhibited on the stage of the Gaité Theatre. A well-known writer on popular science, M. Louis Figuier, has conceived the idea of creating a scientific theatre, and of acquainting the people scenically with the history of great inventions. His first attempt, "Denis Papin; or, the Invention of Steam," is hardly a success. He has spoilt his piece by mixing up with it a silly love affair. It was hoped that M. Figuier had discovered something new in his scientific theatre. He has only produced a poor drama which has failed. Nevertheless, he announces his intention to continue the attempt with "Gutenberg, or the Invention of Printing," and "Kepler, or Astronomy and Astrology."

In the political world there is, as usual, a slight crisis. On Saturday the Chamber of Deputies voted on a first reading the suppression of the life tenure of the magistracy. The Ministry asked only the suspension of the life tenure during three months, in order to enable them to weed out the reactionary Judges and put Republicans in their place. In consequence of these two votes M. Humbert wished to resign. M. Grévy refused to accept his resignation, and so M. Humbert has taken a month's congé. The votes were not definitive, but, nevertheless, they have produced a very bad effect. The Chamber is severely criticised by the press of all shades of opinion, and appears to be losing entirely what little credit it ever had. A feebleness Ministry than the present it would hardly be possible to have. As for Egyptian affairs, that have taken so serious a turn, M. de Freycinet told the Chamber yesterday in honeyed yet dignified terms that he knew next to nothing about what had happened or what course the Government intended to adopt.

On Sunday afternoon, a ceremony in honour of Garibaldi took place at the Cirque d'Été. Some four thousand people were present. MM. Lockroy, Madiet de Montjau, and General Turr made speeches, the band played the "Marseillaise," and everything passed off satisfactorily. The apotheosis was well organised. Victor Hugo was to have presided; but, being too fatigued, he sent his grandson, George Hugo, a little fellow of ten years of age, who received by proxy the ovations intended for the illustrious poet, and presided in his place!

A Parisian journal, noticing the presence of several Republican deputies at the Duc d'Anjou's receptions at Chantilly, and at the Duc de Nemours' at Paris, has conceived the strange idea that the Orleans princes are bestirring themselves and preparing to become candidates for the presidency of the Republic, and perhaps even something more. The idea is more ingenious than well-founded.

For the benefit of roving Britishers I will state that the splendid picture galleries and park of Chantilly will be open to the public on June 18, 22, 25, and 29.

T. C.

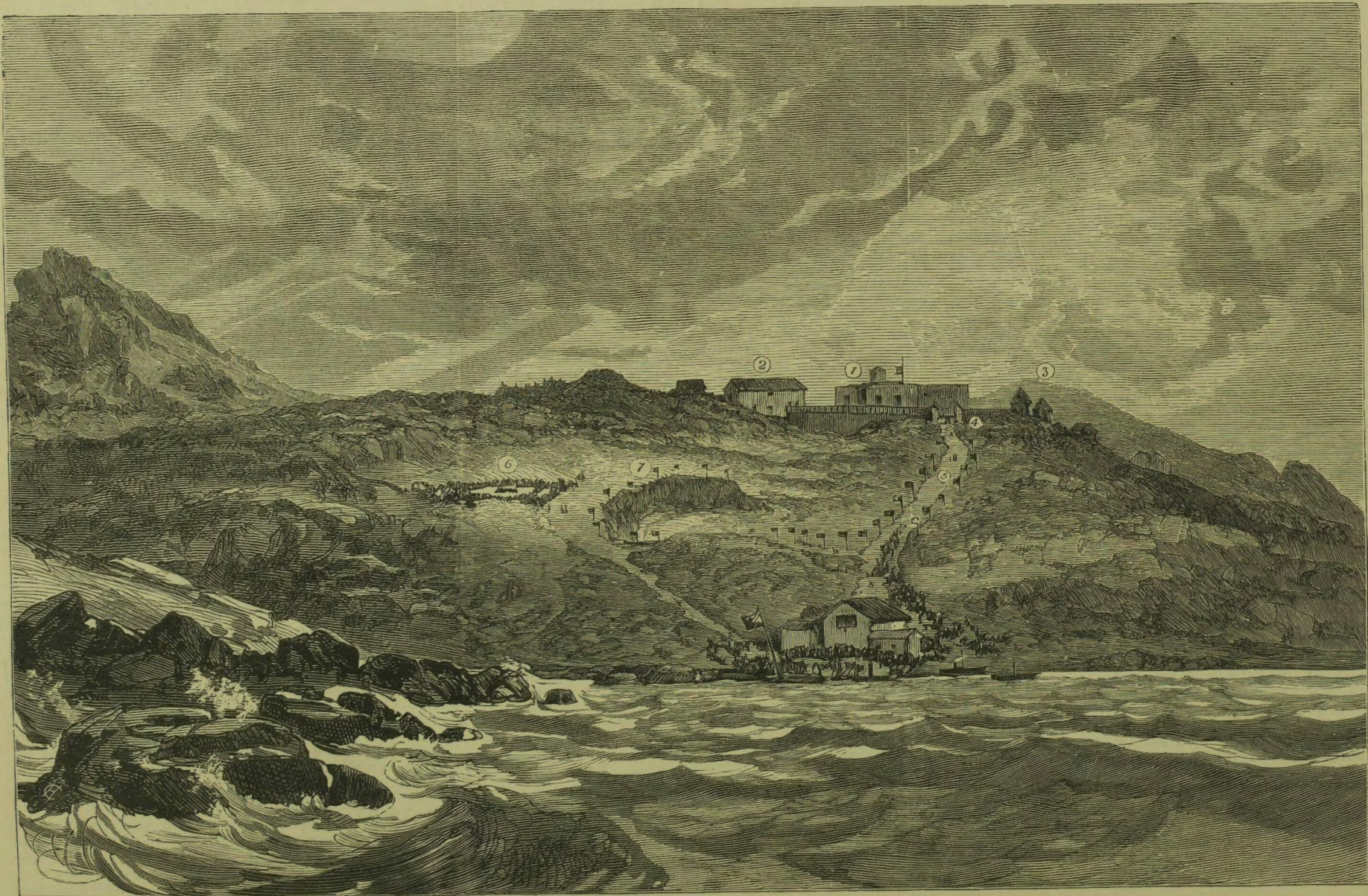
The Session of 1881-2 of the Royal Institute of British Architects was brought to a close last week by the presentation of a Royal gold medal, the gift of the Queen, to Baron von Ferstel, of Vienna. This medal is annually awarded to some eminent architect or man of science engaged in promoting the study and practice of architecture, and every alternate year it is given to a foreigner. Baron von Ferstel was unable to be present, but the Austro-Hungarian Embassy deputed Baron Wacken, who was attached to the Embassy, to receive the medal. Several other medals and prizes were awarded.

John Garrett Elliott, one of the persons concerned in the prize-fight in St. Andrew's Chapel, who failed to appear when the other persons implicated in the matter were dealt with, was brought up at the Middlesex Sessions yesterday week, when he pleaded guilty to the charges against him. The Assistant-Judge said it was quite clear that Elliott had taken a leading part in the arrangements for the fight, and he would have to pay a fine of £25 and £10 costs, to enter into his own recognisances in the sum of £100, and find two sureties in the sum of £50 each for his good behaviour for twelve months; and, in default of payment, to be imprisoned for three months.

THE FUNERAL OF GARIBALDI.



THE GROVE WHERE THE SPEECHES WERE DELIVERED.



1. Garibaldi's House. 2. Stables. 3. Mill. 4. Gate by which the Procession came out. 5. Road to the Port and Bathing-place.
6. Grove where the Funeral Speeches were delivered. 7. The Cemetery.

CAPRERA ON THE DAY OF THE FUNERAL.



THE CRISIS IN EGYPT: A GUARD-HOUSE OF SOLDIERS OF THE LINE IN CAIRO.—SEE NEXT PAGE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE FUNERAL OF GARIBALDI.

On Thursday week, instead of the process of "cremation," or destruction by fire, which Garibaldi had most expressly and minutely directed, and for which he had actually prepared a place near his dwelling, the hero's body was interred, in the presence of a large assembly of Italians who came for the purpose, in the cemetery of the island of Caprera. The funeral ceremony lasted from a quarter to four until five o'clock, a storm of wind and rain raging the whole time. There was no ecclesiastical service, or form of prayer or Divine worship, on this occasion. The coffin, which was covered with garlands of flowers, was borne by some of the survivors of the Sicilian expedition of 1860. It was followed to the grave by the Duke of Genoa, Signor Zanardelli (Minister of Public Works), General Ferrero (Minister of War), representatives of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and delegates of three hundred Italian associations. Speeches were delivered in a neighbouring grove by

Signor Alfieri di Sostegno, Vice-President of the Senate, Signor Farini, President of the Chamber of Deputies, the two Ministers of State, and Signor Crispi, who were much applauded. As the coffin was lowered into the grave, salutes were fired by the Washington and Cariddi, vessels of war lying in the strait between Caprera and Maddalena. Our Special Artist, who was present at the funeral, has sent us the Sketches of the proceedings, and of the aspect of Caprera on that day, which appear in this week's publication. Another Illustration shows the body lying in state, attired in the historical red shirt and white poncho, and adorned with wreaths of flowers, in a room of Garibaldi's house. Muskets or rifles, with fixed bayonets, were piled round the little bed, which was guarded by a few soldiers and sailors who had served under Garibaldi's command. On the walls hung the portraits of his family and friends.

The following letter, dated September, 1877, from Garibaldi to Dr. Prandina, gave directions for his funeral. After

pointing out the precise spot for the cremation, the letter proceeds:—"There a wood pile two mètres long shall be formed of acacia, lentiscus, myrtle, and other aromatic wood. On this shall be placed a small iron bedstead, and on that an open bier with the remains dressed in a red shirt. The handful of ashes remaining shall be preserved in an urn of any sort, and shall be placed in the little sepulchre which keeps the ashes of my babes, Rosa and Anita." At the place designated by Garibaldi, shown in our Illustration, in a rocky recess, he had caused preparations for the funeral pyre to be made, by putting up several low pilasters of granite, upon which iron bars were to be laid across, and the wood placed upon them. It was the desire of his widow and of his two sons, Menotti and Ricciotti, that Garibaldi's directions should be complied with; but they were persuaded, with some difficulty, by the representatives of the Italian Democratic party, to allow the temporary interment of the body at Caprera, with a view to bringing forward, in the Italian Parliament, a resolution to

appoint a grand national funeral at Rome. It is intended that this proposal shall be made to the Parliament when it next meets in session, and that Garibaldi's body shall be brought from Capri to Rome with all the public honours that can be devised. There seems to be some disposition to make it a party matter; though much interest had been felt as to the terms of the telegram sent by the King with his own hand to Garibaldi's sons, which was as follows:—

"From my youth up my father taught me admiration for Giuseppe Garibaldi. Later I witnessed his heroic acts, and in my family the admiration and gratitude grew greater. Accept my condolence, which is shared by the whole Italian nation.—(Signed), Umberto."

At Rome, on Sunday afternoon, there was a grand procession in honour of Garibaldi. It started from the Porta del Popolo at four o'clock, and reached the Capitol about six. Every kind of scholastic, industrial, artistic, and political associations participated in the ceremony. The International Artistic Club came with the banners of the principal nations. The Masonic lodges and the anti-clerical clubs were prominent. One hundred and forty banners shrouded in crape were carried. The procession must have consisted of many thousands, and the crowds in the streets to look on numbered tens of thousands. Twice during the route a panic occurred, but no serious mischief ensued. The procession closed with a vast car drawn by eight horses, on the platform of which was a colossal bust of Garibaldi, on whose brows a great figure of Italy was placing a wreath. In the front of the car were forty ensigns in the form of the classic *labarum*, inscribed with the names of forty victories. The procession reached the Capitol by the road which leads up from the Forum, the ancient *Clivus Victoria*; and all the associations which thronged the mind on seeing such a triumphal car ascending that slope are readily imagined by those acquainted with the classic history of Rome.

THE CRISIS IN EGYPT.

At the time of writing this notice, on Wednesday evening, the latest news from Egypt is not altogether such as to reassure the public mind against the fear of renewed sanguinary conflicts, either at Cairo or at Alexandria; but the Khedive and Dervish Pasha, the Sultan's Special Commissioner, have quitted the capital for the last-named city. Dervish Pasha still declares that he is able to answer for the preservation of order, but he is confessedly obliged to keep on terms with Arabi Pasha, the leader of the rebellious Egyptian army, there being no Turkish force at hand; and it seems doubtful whether the Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, has now any real authority in Egypt. The British representative, Sir Edward Malet, has followed the Khedive from Cairo to Alexandria, by the directions of our Foreign Office. Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, commanding our naval squadron, has full powers, in case of need, to land sailors or marines for the protection of British subjects; but it has been hitherto considered by all the authorities that to do so just now would be most likely to provoke a fresh outbreak of Mussulman fanaticism. The later accounts of the terrible riot and massacre of Europeans at Alexandria on Sunday last, which is narrated in another page, show that it was a preconcerted attack; and that many of the Egyptian military police or soldiers joined the rioters in killing or ill-treating the foreign residents. The number of lives lost is now supposed to be not much less than a hundred. Among the Europeans killed are three British naval men, Mr. James Pibworth, second engineer of H.M.S. *Superb*, and George Strackett and Alfred Herne, of H.M.S. *Helicon*; two commercial men from Manchester, Mr. Robert James Dobson, and Mr. Reginald Richardson; Dr. H. P. Ribton, Professor Gimmelli, editor of an Italian paper; Signor Cattani, banker; Rossi, a solicitor; and Biedermann, a German clerk; while the British, French, Italian, and Greek Consuls were personally maltreated. A thousand Europeans are said to have fled from Alexandria since last Sunday, dreading a fresh outbreak of violence. The city, however, is now full of regular troops of the Egyptian Army, numbering seven or eight thousand, under the orders of Arabi Pasha, who promises to keep the peace.

Two members of the ancient gipsy tribes of the Coopers and Taylors were married with Protestant rites at St. Mary's Church, East Moulsey, on Monday. Prior to the marriage ceremony a baby belonging to the Cooper family was baptized. The church was crowded with gipsies, who were in the neighbourhood in great numbers to attend the Hampton Races, and they were profusely decorated with wild flowers.

Somewhat tardily, but with unquestioned force and resolution, the Roman Catholic Prelates of Ireland have at last denounced the crimes and outrages which disgrace the Irish agitation. As far as their influence goes it is now cast into the scale against the assassins and mutilators. They have issued an address, in which they condemn the refusal to pay just debts by those able to pay them, the preventing of others from paying their debts, the injuring of a neighbour's person or property, the forcible resistance to the officers of the law, and the formations of secret associations. They, at the same time, declare that the national movement, purged from what is criminal, shall have their earnest support.

Under the presidency of Captain C. T. Ritchie, M.P., the twenty-sixth annual general gathering of the members and supporters of the Christian Blind Relief Society was held on Tuesday night at the Limehouse Townhall, Commercial-road East. There was a large attendance. Amongst those present and on the platform there was a choir composed entirely of blind persons—objects of the society's care—who, during the course of the proceedings, sang several pieces.

The Duke of Bedford has returned his tenants 25 per cent off their rents for the past half year; Mr. G. T. J. Sotheron-Estcourt, the member for North Wilts, has returned 10 per cent to his Yorkshire tenants, being the fourth similar half-yearly return made by him; the Duke of Westminster has again remitted to his Flintshire tenants 20 per cent on the half-year's rentals just due; Sir Archibald Campbell, of Blythwood, Renfrewshire, has granted a reduction of 10 per cent to his agricultural tenants.

The annual evening fête of the Royal Horticultural Society, held on Tuesday night at South Kensington, was attended by a large and fashionable company, despite the unpropitious state of the weather for outdoor amusements. The arcades were furnished with an extensive assortment of flowers and plants, the cherry and peach trees in full bearing contributed by Messrs. Rivers, vying with rhododendrons and table decorations on one side, and fuchsias, pelargoniums, and gloxinias on the other. The electric lights in the arcades were furnished by Siemens Brothers, and those in the gardens by the Anglo-American Brush Company. The gardens were also tastefully illuminated with festoons and devices in coloured lamps, and on the two occasions when coloured fires were also brought into requisition the effect was exceptionally attractive. The bands of the 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards contributed the musical portion of the programme.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

SPAIN.

The Cortes have voted reductions in the existing tariff, but the Government is authorised to enforce the higher duties upon British imports as a means of forcing England to accede to a larger reduction of the duties on Spanish wines.

PORTUGAL.

The King and the Royal family took part on the 8th in the Corpus Christi procession at Lisbon. Perfect order prevailed.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Session of the Hungarian Diet was closed last Saturday by a Royal rescript. The next Session will begin on Oct. 5.

Twice prevented, the duel arising out of the dispute in the Hungarian Diet finally took place on Sunday. Pistols were used, but neither of the combatants was hurt.

GERMANY.

The infant son of Prince William of Prussia was christened on Sunday afternoon in the New Palace, at Potsdam, by the names of Frederick William Victor Augustus Ernest, in the presence of the Emperor and Empress and the members of their family, the King of Saxony, the Crown Prince of Austria, the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, the Duke of Aosta, Prince Christian (representing Queen Victoria), and a number of the German Princes and Princesses.

Prince Bismarck addressed the Reichstag on Monday in favour of the Tobacco Monopoly Bill, declaring it essential for carrying out necessary reforms in the taxation of the country. He emphatically denounced the opposition to the measure, adding that, if he remained at his post, it was only to be faithful to the oath he took when he saw the Emperor lying in his blood after the attempt on his life in 1878.

RUSSIA.

The Empress gave birth to a daughter on Tuesday morning at the Palace at Peterhoff. The infant is to be named Olga. According to the bulletin published, her Majesty is suffering from unusual exhaustion.

M. d'Oubril, Russian Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, has been appointed a member of the Council of the Empire.

After innumerable rumours, an Imperial decree announces the resignation by Count Ignatieff of the Ministry of the Interior. He does so on the score of ill-health, it is stated. Count Tolstoi, the former Minister of Public Instruction, will be his successor.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

A telegram from Christiania states that the Storting has again rejected the proposal to increase the allowance of the Crown Prince upon his marriage with the Princess Victoria.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne's yacht, on approaching the wharf at Quebec on Tuesday, came into collision with a schooner, in consequence of which the flagstaff on the bow of the former broke and fell on the deck. It was prevented from striking Princess Louise by the Marquis, who put up his arm in time to ward off the blow.

An Order in Council has been passed dividing the great North-West Territory, beyond the confines of Manitoba, into four new districts, or, more properly speaking, territories. The new names and locations are as follow:—

Assiniboia, containing about 95,000 square miles, is bounded on the south by the international boundary, on the east by the western boundary of Manitoba, on the north by a line drawn near 52 deg. latitude, and on the west by a line drawn between 110 deg. and 111 deg. west longitude.

Saskatchewan, containing 114,000 square miles, is bounded on the south by Assiniboia, on the east by Lake Winnipeg and Nelson river, on the north by a line drawn near 55 deg. latitude, and on the west by a continuation of the line marking that boundary of the previous district.

Alberta, containing 100,000 square miles, is bounded on the south by the international boundary, on the east by Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, on the west by British Columbia, and on the north by the continuation of the line bounding Saskatchewan.

Athabasca, containing about 122,000 square miles, is bounded on the south by Alberta, on the west by British Columbia, on the east by the line bounding Assiniboia to the west until it intersects Athabasca river, then by it and the lake of the same name, and following Slave Lake to a line near 60 deg. latitude, which forms the northern boundary.

To sum up, the Saskatchewan district includes Battleford, Carleton, and Prince Albert; Assiniboia includes Qu'Appelle, South Saskatchewan and Souris Rivers, and Forts Pelly and Ellice; Alberta includes the Battle, Bow, and Belly rivers, the cattle range district; and Athabasca takes in the celebrated Peace River districts. This division of the vast country hitherto known as the North-West will have the effect of localising points which hitherto were very indefinitely comprehended, and by having each its capital assigned it, will form nuclei for settlements more compact than the straggling homestead of prairie squatters.

In Victoria (Vancouver Island) great damage has been done to property by the flooding of the Fraser River. Another ship-load of Chinese immigrants has arrived in the colony, and it is expected that before October 40,000 others will arrive.

SOUTH AFRICA.

We learn from the *Times*' correspondent at Durban that the Cape Upper House has amended the new ocean mail contract, as approved by the Assembly, so as to make the contract time twenty-one days; the term of the contract to be five years.

The Legislative Council of Natal was opened by Governor Bulwer on the 8th inst., as stated in our last issue. In his opening speech the Governor reviewed the constitutional history of the colony, and commended the question submitted by Lord Kimberley to the deliberate judgment of the Legislative Body. He referred to affairs in Zululand as unsatisfactory, and as calling for a reconsideration of the settlement effected, with a view to the remedying of its defects. The rest of the speech was only of domestic interest.

AUSTRALIA.

The Agent-General for Victoria has received somewhat fuller details of the financial statement laid before the Legislative Assembly by the Hon. Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, M.P., Colonial Treasurer. The despatch states that the financial statement was made on May 30, and was considered very satisfactory. The revenue for the year amounted to £5,563,284, being £321,740 in excess of estimates. From the State railways alone the income for the year amounted to £1,630,996, being £115,996 above the estimate in Sir Bryan's last financial statement, in which railways were set down as expected to produce this year £1,575,000. The previous year, 1880-1, railway revenue was estimated to produce £1,490,000, so that the income from this source alone has increased by upwards of £200,000 in the course of two years. Ordinary expenditure for the year amounted to £5,374,929, but there was also a balance of Treasury bonds paid in advance, amounting to £305,300, making a total of £5,680,229. A balance is carried forward to 1882-3 of £73,777. Sir B. O'Loughlin estimates the revenue for 1882-3, after allowing £140,000 for

remissions of taxation, at £5,528,104, of which £1,750,000 is the estimated income from Government railways. The estimated expenditure is £5,574,073. In this sum is included provision for the following charges:—Defences, £110,000; railways, £959,000; public works, £338,247; municipal works, £310,000; country water-works, £111,500; and interest on loans, £1,188,610; leaving a balance to 1883-4 of £36,915. In addition, the interest on the new loan has been provided for from Jan. 1. Thus, the Treasurer, while making large remissions of taxation, sweeping off all arrears, and making liberal provision for defences and public works, is able to show a fair estimated surplus, and an extraordinary elasticity in the revenue, especially in that derived from the State railways.

The Agent-General for South Australia has received a telegram from the Government of South Australia, notifying the safe arrival of the emigrant-ship Clyde, all well.

Cardinal Howard on Sunday consecrated Dr. Coffin, the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, at the Church of St. Alphonso, Rome.

Captain Moloney has been appointed Administrator of the Gold Coast Colony during the absence of Sir Samuel Rowe, Governor-in-Chief.

The "annual statement exhibiting the moral and material progress and condition of India during the year 1879-80" has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. This is the sixteenth annual issue of this statement.

Intelligence received from Honolulu announces that the Hawaiian Cabinet resigned on the 19th ult., and that it had been reconstructed by Mr. Gibson, who had assumed the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty's Highland life has been but little varied during the week, only drives to Glen Gelder Shiel, the Linn of Muich, and similar localities having been taken, and a few visits paid, including a call upon the daughters of Colonel Farquharson at Invercauld. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Princesses Elizabeth and Irene of Hesse attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church, Principal Tulloch officiating. Mrs. Drummond, of Megginch, and the Very Rev. Principal Tulloch have been on a few days' visit at Balmoral Castle; and the Rev. Archibald Campbell, Colonel Farquharson of Invercauld, and Mr. John Athol Farquharson have been among her Majesty's dinner guests.

The date of the departure of the Queen and Court from Balmoral has been once more altered, and is now fixed for Tuesday, the 20th inst.

Colonel the Hon. H. Byng represented the Queen at the Marquis of Conyngham's funeral.

The Queen has intimated her intention of contributing fifty guineas towards the fund for establishing a museum and art gallery in Aberdeen.

Chief Superintendent Hayes, of the Windsor police, has received £5 from the Queen, in acknowledgment of his services upon the occasion of the attempted assassination of her Majesty by Roderick Maclean.

The last Levée of the season is held to-day (Saturday) by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess wound up their customary Ascot week festivities with the usual picnic at Virginia Water. The Duke of Edinburgh and their Royal Highnesses' daughters were present with their Cowarth Park guests. When outdoor amusements were over, the Royal party dined at the Fishing Cottage; ending with a dance. The Prince and Princess, with their family, returned to Marlborough House on Monday. The Prince, with the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, and the Duke of Cambridge, was in the House of Lords when the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill was brought forward; he and his brothers voting in favour of the second reading. The Princess and the Duchess of Connaught were in the gallery. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Gaiety Theatre. Princess Christian is on a visit at Marlborough House, Prince Christian having gone to Germany.

The Prince presided at the dinner given on Wednesday at Willis's Rooms in aid of the Funds of the London Fever Hospital.

His Royal Highness has appointed Mr. G. Watson, jun., of Rochester, organising secretary to the Royal College of Music.

Princes Albert Victor and George, in the *Bacchante*, arrived a few days since at Corfu.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh assisted on Monday at the opening and dedication of a transept to the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Notting-hill, in memory of the late Most Rev. Dr. Robert Gray, Metropolitan of South Africa, uncle to the Vicar. The Duchess received purses from ladies in aid of the funds. On Wednesday morning the Duke and Duchess and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Paddington for Weymouth, where they embarked on board the Duke's yacht for a six-weeks' cruise.

The Duke of Albany will preside at the annual Newspaper Press Fund dinner, which will be held on the 24th inst. at Willis's Rooms.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck, with their children, were present at the opening of the Military Tournament on Monday, at the Agricultural Hall, in aid of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows. The Duchess will open the new wards at Richmond Hospital on July 22.

Mr. W. H. Grenfell, the senior member for Salisbury, opened a fancy fair there on Tuesday, which is being held by the Congregationalists on behalf of the new church fund. The edifice cost £10,000, and the debt is about £2000.

The Commemoration festivities at Oxford have been actively going on this week. The Philharmonic Society gave a concert on Monday afternoon in the Sheldonian Theatre, the soloists being Mr. Santley and Miss Mary Davies. In the evening the usual procession of boats took place, when there was a very large number of spectators of the ceremony of saluting Exeter, the head boat. Later in the evening Wadham College gave a concert in their College Hall, the gardens being illuminated. Fireworks were provided. The day's proceedings were concluded with the University ball in the Corn Exchange. The principal event in the festivities on Tuesday was the flower show of the Oxfordshire Horticultural Society in the gardens of Worcester College. The attendance of visitors was large, but unfortunately rain came on during the afternoon. The chief of the series of balls, that given by the Apollo University Lodge of Freemasons, was held at night in the Corn Exchange and Townhall. Amongst the other entertainments was a water party to Nuneham, given by Lincoln College. The *Encenia* was held on Wednesday in the Sheldonian Theatre, when the honorary degrees were conferred and the prize competitions recited. After these proceedings there was a Masonic fête in the gardens of Wadham College, and a concert at Magdalen and a ball at New College concluded the festivities.

THE SILENT MEMBER.

Grave questions and a stirring debate in Parliament were hardly needed to assure us that the Government are face to face with anarchy in Egypt. With a strong fleet of English and French men-of-war within gunshot, Alexandria was on Sunday the scene of a conflict between Arabs and Europeans, ending in the killing of fifty Europeans, among whom were three men belonging to the British Squadron—James Pitworth, of the *Superb*; Alfred Herne and George Strackett, of the *Helicon*. Our Consul, Mr. Cookson, was wounded during the *mêlée*, but not seriously injured, happily. The painful news naturally occasioned an uneasy feeling in both Houses of Parliament on Monday; and the present gloomy phase of the Eastern Question may at length lead the Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone to appreciate the anxiety with which the late Lord Beaconsfield's Administration watched the same perplexing question four or five years ago.

The only satisfactory part of the official explanations offered on Monday by Earl Granville and Sir Charles Dilke was the assurance that "Sir Beauchamp Seymour has power to land sailors and marines, should he think it necessary; but he has telegraphed that the disturbance is of a non-political character, and was suppressed by Egyptian troops;" and that "the women and children who sought refuge in the Consulate have been transferred to the ships." Far from reassuring, however, was Sir Charles Dilke's rider that "Dervish Pasha and the Khedive concur in advising that the sailors and marines should not be landed. That applies to the safety of the people in Cairo as well as in Alexandria." The Foreign Secretary and the Under-Secretary added on Tuesday that all was quiet at Alexandria, to which the Khedive and Dervish Pasha had removed from Cairo. Albeit these and other statements are made on behalf of the Government, apparently with a "light heart," it is impossible that a searching Parliamentary criticism of the wavering policy of the Foreign Office with regard to Egypt can be delayed much longer.

The Suez Canal is, one may hope, more vigilantly and effectively guarded than Alexandria appears to be. Cold comfort, however, is afforded by Sir Charles Dilke's laconic answer on Monday that "we have gun-boats at each end of the Canal;" and Mr. Gladstone's reply to Baron H. De Worms that "to destroy or even permanently to injure the Canal would be extremely difficult, if not impossible." A bolder tone and clearer aims are demanded to solve the Egyptian Question—whether the mouthpiece of the Government is heard in Parliament or at the Conference table. This was made patent by the animated protests made by Sir H. D. Wolff and others against the reticence of Sir Charles Dilke on Wednesday.

The business-like way in which the House of Lords can tersely discuss and come to a decision on most controversial matters was notably exemplified on Monday in the debate on the Marriage with a Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. There was an exceptionally large and brilliant assemblage, their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Albany being recognised in the Royal balcony, and the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, and the Duke of Cambridge occupying the cross-bench. The measure was in good hands. Its second reading was moved by one of the most promising of the younger members of the Ministry, the Earl of Dalhousie, who with laudable clearness pointed out that the bill aimed to remove a restriction which was the cause of great misery to a large number of persons (5000 couples in London alone), and simply proposed to legalise in this country marriages which were valid in Australia and New Zealand, Canada, and the New England States of North America, and which were asked for here by numerous petitions. Chiefly on Scriptural grounds did Lord Balfour of Burleigh oppose the bill; but the most formidable opponent was the Bishop of Peterborough, who argued against the innovation from both a practical and a sentimental point of view, and set himself up as a champion of the sister-in-law, in reference to whom he borrowed a metaphor from the Irish Land debates, and said it was proposed "to evict" her as a "sister-in-law" and admit her as a "care-taker." In the division the bill was negatived by a majority of four votes only—132 against 128—their Royal Highnesses having all voted in favour of the measure.

The Irish Prevention of Crime Bill—rendered more necessary than ever by the recent murder of Mr. Walter Bourke and Corporal Wallace, the sad tidings of which, by-the-way, caused a brother of Mr. Bourke to personally upbraid Mr. Parnell and Mr. Biggar in the Lobby—still drags its slow length along in the House of Commons. Introduced on the evening of Lord Frederick Cavendish's funeral by the Home Secretary, the measure had by Monday made such small progress in Committee that Mr. Monk was induced to ask the Prime Minister whether it was not time to demand "urgency" with regard to the bill. For a variety of reasons, Mr. Gladstone was not disposed to agree that the time had arrived for that step to be taken, though he hoped the passage of the clauses would be expedited. But Mr. Parnell and his followers were too fond of their pet invention, "Boycotting," to lightly allow it to be included in the class of "intimidation" the bill aims to extinguish. Mr. Healy on Monday threw himself into the breach with an amendment to Clause 4, the purport of the hon. member's proposition being to ward off the stigma of illegality from the Land League process of "Boycotting." This amendment was rejected by a majority of 224—258 against 34. But Mr. Parnell was successful, apropos of another of Mr. Healy's amendments, in obtaining from Mr. Gladstone, and eventually from Sir William Harcourt, an admission that, in this endeavour to suppress "Boycotting," it would be unjust to interfere in Ireland with any such right as Trade Unionists have in this country to combine. On the report, a clause to this effect is to be inserted. The anti-Boycotting clause was eventually passed. On Tuesday, the commendable firmness and quickness of Dr. Lyon Playfair accelerated the progress of the bill, clauses 5 and 6 of which were sanctioned. And it may be respectfully suggested that a similarly firm and prompt exercise of his high authority by the urbane Speaker, sure of the support of the House, would greatly tend to dispatch in the transaction of legislative business, which is so sadly in arrears.

Still, in the small hours, other members than the Home Rulers do sometimes manage to squeeze a bill or so in. On Monday, to wit, a little progress in Committee was made with the Scottish School Teachers' Bill and the Supreme Court of Judicature Acts Amendment Bill; and on Tuesday Mr. Labouchere, in the teeth of Mr. Newdegate's valiant opposition, ultimately persuaded the House to give leave "to the proper officer of this House to attend the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice with the paper writing subscribed by Mr. Charles Bradlaugh at the table of the House on Feb. 21 last, and the copy of the New Testament named in the Journals of the House of the same date."

The Town Council of Newcastle-on-Tyne has decided to forward to the Queen a memorial praying that a charter be granted conferring on Newcastle-on-Tyne the dignity of a city.

GENERAL HOME NEWS.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are closed. King's Lynn was on Tuesday visited by a severe thunder-storm.

A new grammar school at Solihull, near Birmingham, was opened on Tuesday by the Bishop of Worcester.

The Wesleyan Conference is to be held at Leeds during the week beginning July 17.

The session of the Trades' Union Congress is fixed for Sept. 18, at Manchester.

The Society of Arts held a conversazione at the South Kensington Museum on Wednesday.

The annual parade and inspection of the corps of Commissionaires will take place inside Westminster Hall to-morrow (Sunday) morning.

Frederick Schwelm, a German compositor, charged at Bow-street with having published a seditious libel in the *Freiheit*, has been fully committed for trial.

The Dulwich College concert was given in the great hall on Wednesday; Messrs. Ernest and Herbert Sims Reeves, old Dulwich boys, taking part in it.

Mr. R. Giffen, hitherto at the head of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, has been appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Commercial Department of that board.

For the Cambridge University higher local examinations, which begin next Monday, there are 961 candidates to be examined at the various centres in London and the provinces.

In London last week 2476 births and 1369 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 15, and the deaths 74, below the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years.

The East of England Horse Show was opened last Saturday in Carleton Park, Pontefract, Mr. Childers, senior member for the borough, succeeded in inducing the Duke of Cambridge to be present on the first day. The exhibition was a good one.

Mr. Scanlen has announced to Parliament that after the Session he will take office as Colonial Secretary, in the place of Mr. Molteno, who retires. Mr. Leonard will probably succeed the Premier as Attorney-General.

The Mayor of Cardiff presented on Tuesday, in the name of the United States Government, a gold medal to E. A. Johnson, formerly third officer of the steamer *Ethiopia*, for gallantry in helping to rescue the crew of the American steam-ship *Jamestown*, on Feb. 13 last.

Lady Burdett-Coutts distributed the prizes to the Westminster pupil-teachers last Saturday, at the rooms of the National Society, Broad-sansbury. The Dean of Westminster, Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P., and Lord Algernon Percy, M.P., were among the speakers.

Upwards of 200 of the provincial Mayors and Mayoresses have accepted invitations to be present at the municipal banquet to-day (Saturday). The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Speaker, the Home Secretary, and many members of the Legislature will also attend.

A public meeting was held at the Mansion House on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor in the chair, in support of the proposed extension of the work of higher education of women at King's College. Canon Barry, the Bishop of Manchester, Mr. Hubbard, M.P., the Bishop of Peterborough, and Canon Farrar were amongst the speakers.

On Monday the Swansea Harbour Trust officially opened the new docks completed on the east side of the Swansea river, which were inaugurated and named in October last by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The docks have a water area of twenty-three acres, with a depth of thirty-two feet, the total cost being £300,000.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, replying on Saturday to an address from the Irish National School teachers, said that it was the duty of society to destroy the organisations which maim and murder in defiance of the law. The body of teachers had it in their power to guide the opinions of the youth of Ireland into the respect for law and order which they themselves entertained.

Some consolation, poor as it is, to us shivering mortals may be drawn from the fact that even in the good old days summers were not always scorchingly hot. Here is what Horace Walpole wrote on June 15, 1789:—"I have had a fire these three days. In short, every summer one lives in a state of mutiny and murmur, and I have found the reason: it is because we will affect to have a summer, and we have no title to any such thing."

The rifle-match for the national trophy between teams of twenty English, Scotch, and Irish Volunteers came off last Saturday near Glasgow, when the Scotchmen won by nineteen points, the aggregate of the scores at the three ranges being Scotland, 1753; England, 1734; Ireland, 1546.—The Earl of Euston, nephew of the late Duke and son of the present Duke of Grafton, has accepted the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 1st Northampton Volunteers.

A gentleman has offered, through the Jubilee Fund Committee, to give £1000 per annum for five years for Congregational church extension in London on condition that £9000 a year in addition be raised; or to give £2000 per annum for five years if £18,000 additional be raised; or to supplement in the same proportion any sum raised for new work in London less than the sums above mentioned; and to give £100 for every Congregation hall, up to twenty, erected in London.

A financial agent in Pall-mall on Tuesday sued in the Queen's Bench to recover £1390, the value of bills given by a young gentleman named Bouverie in exchange for a loan and jewellery. Mr. Justice Stephen strongly reproached the plaintiff for having charged 60 per cent interest and double its value for the jewellery. The jury wished to return a verdict for £200; but the Judge ruled that the verdict must be for the whole amount claimed, or for the defendant. The jury then found for the defendant.

The remarkable collection of old English, Dutch, French, and Italian fans formed by Mr. Robert Walker, of Uffington, Berks, which had for some time been exhibited at the rooms of the Fine Arts Society in Bond-street, was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge last week, many of the choicer fans bringing high prices. An illustrated catalogue, sold at a guinea, gave an excellent idea of the collection, being, next to that of Lady Wyatt, the best in England. There were 462 fans, and the sale occupied three days.

In our memoir of Garibaldi last week, it was stated that Professor Partridge, of King's College, who attended him at Spezia when wounded in the ankle in 1862, succeeded in extracting the bullet. Neither Professor Partridge nor M. Nélaton, the eminent French surgeon, who was sent by the Emperor Napoleon III., actually performed that operation. It was done, on Nov. 23, after Garibaldi's removal to Pisa, by Dr. Zanetti, a Florentine surgeon; but a splinter of bone came away with the bullet, and the use of the limb was never perfectly restored.

HAMILTON PALACE.

Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods, the eminent auctioneers of works of the fine arts, will begin this day (Saturday) and will continue seventeen days, ending July 20, at their rooms, in King-street, St. James's-square, the very important sale of the Duke of Hamilton's great collections of pictures, sculpture, artistic furniture, and decorative objects, brought from Hamilton Palace, the Duke's grand mansion in Lanarkshire. The intended sale in London on the 30th inst. and twelve following days of the Duke's valuable collection of books and manuscripts forming the Beckford Library was noticed by us last week. Some account of the ducal family and of Hamilton, the town and the palace, situated ten miles from Glasgow, on a tributary of the Clyde, at a place anciently named Cadzow or Cadwoy, accompanied our Illustration of the noble ducal residence.

Hamilton Palace, above sixty years ago, was almost entirely rebuilt by Alexander, the tenth Duke of Hamilton, seventh Duke of Brandon, who had married, in 1810, the daughter and heiress of William Beckford, of Fonthill Abbey, Wiltshire, the celebrated millionaire, amateur of art and author of the Arabian romance of "Vathek." He was grandfather to the present Duke of Hamilton. The Palace which he built is a stately edifice of Grecian architecture, with a north front of 264 ft., and with a portico of six Corinthian columns each cut out of a single stone. Whatever of the older building was left has been covered in and entirely concealed by the construction of that period, and in 1822 Duke Alexander made a very large addition. In this work he employed Mr. David Hamilton, an architect of well-known celebrity in the west of Scotland, and who received the second prize in the competition for the Palace at Westminster. The town of Hamilton is quite close, and not many years since one side of the main street was taken down to give more space between the palace and the town. In this operation the old Tolbooth, or jail, was preserved, and now stands within the grounds as a relic of the past. Even with this clearing, the Palace is still too close to the houses of the town for that privacy which is desirable. Our View of Hamilton Palace, from Bothwell, gives an idea of the position of the mansion and the grounds around. It also shows the long avenue coming from the Palace north to the Clyde. To the left of the Palace is seen the top of the Ducal Mausoleum over the summits of the fine old beech-trees which grow near it. Beyond the grounds are seen the chimneys of coal-pits and ironworks, whose constant pouring forth of smoke is said to be one of the causes which make Hamilton Palace anything but agreeable for the habitation of a noble family.

The collection of paintings and other works of art in Hamilton Palace was one of the finest in Scotland. It included the famous picture by Rubens, "Daniel in the Lions' Den," upon which the poet Wordsworth once wrote a sonnet. The Beckford Library apartment, which is constructed in the shape of a letter T, was adorned with some interesting family portraits, one or two by Vandyke, and there is the portrait of Alderman Beckford, by Joshua Reynolds. At the lower end of the T was the portrait of a predecessor of the family, Peter Beckford, who had been Governor of Jamaica in 1692. These portraits are in panels formed of Egyptian and Aberdeen granite, scagliola, and other beautiful marbles. On the walls around are the cases lately containing the books, about 25,000 volumes, and 800 volumes of rare MSS.

THE JEANNETTE RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The expedition sent by Mr. J. Gordon Bennett, proprietor of the *New York Herald*, in the earlier part of this year, to search for and relieve the shipwrecked survivors of the Arctic exploring party from the *Jeannette*, on the coast of North-east Siberia, was accompanied by our Special Artist, Mr. Larsen, some of whose Sketches of the long Siberian winter journey have appeared in this Journal. Others are now presented in this week's Extra Supplement; also comprising a group of portraits, photographed in the town of Yakutsk, of the surviving officers and men of the *Jeannette*. Lieutenant Danenhauer, who was lately in England, on his way home to America, and Mr. Melville, the engineer, who remains in Siberia, still engaged in a further search for traces of the fate of their unfortunate comrades, are the two central figures, seated side by side; Mr. Leach stands behind, to the right, with his hand resting upon Lieutenant Danenhauer's left shoulder. Mr. Newcombe, the naturalist, who rendered much assistance to our Special Artist, and gave him many original Sketches, stands in the back row, at the left-hand side of the Engraving; Noros and Wilson stand near him on that side; Barlett and Nindemann sit below and in front of Mr. Melville and Lieutenant Danenhauer; Lautebach, Cole, and Manson, are crouching in the front of the group.

The other Illustrations are from our Special Artist's sketches of the scenes and incidents which he beheld on the banks of the Lena, and at the town of Yakutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia. The river was still frozen, so that the sledges could be drawn across it; but there was, in many parts, a depth of 1 ft. or 2 ft. of water, or melted snow, above the ice, with loose floating pieces of ice, through which it was often difficult to drag the sledges. In the summer, of course, there are ferry-boats to cross the river. The banks of the river, on which the villages or post-stations are situated, are frequently so high and steep that some care and skill would be needed to effect the descent with a laden vehicle in safety. At the town of Yakutsk, the river Lena is two miles and a half wide in winter, and four miles wide in summer; it is usually frozen about the beginning of October, and not clear of ice till the middle of May. The province of Yakutsk is nearly as large as the whole Continent of Europe, not including Russia, having an extent of one million and a half square miles; but its total population is 235,000, of whom only 15,000 are Russians, and the others are Yakuts, Tunguses, and Yukaghirs, living according to native customs, but under the rule of General Tchernajeff, the Russian Governor, whose portrait our artist has given. The town or city, where our Artist arrived on March 26, has a population of 4800, including some political exiles from Russia, who are to be found also in villages along the river. There is a Cathedral, built of stone, for the Bishop of Yakutsk, and several churches, in which part of the service is performed in the Yakut language. The Yakuts, though reckoned by ethnologists a people of the Turcoman race, are of a light brown or copper-coloured complexion, with black hair, resembling North American Indians. Our Artist's Sketches of a woman, a postilion riding the forehorse of a sledge, and two Yakuts with a water-cart drawn by an ox, give some notion of their appearance. They dress comfortably, in clothes usually made of yellow leather with fur or velvet trimming, and with stout horse-hide boots. Both men and women are fond of riding either on horses or oxen. This remote country of Eastern Asia was conquered by the Russian Cossacks, under their famous chief Irnak, two hundred and fifty years ago: there still remains a wooden fort, or block-house, with towers, which the Cossacks built in 1632, and an ancient wooden church, among the few objects of historical interest at Yakutsk.



1. Boston Town Arms.

5. The Wheel-Barrow in the Procession.

2. Procession passing along South End.

6. The Mayoress Cutting the first Turf.

3. Procession passing over Mount Bridge.

7. General View of the Ceremony.

4. The Volunteers.

8. The Procession Returning.

FESTIVITIES AT BOSTON: BEGINNING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW DOCK.

COLONEL H. BRACKENBURY.

The appointment of this distinguished officer to a newly-created post in the Government of Ireland, that of Assistant-Under-Secretary for the Department of Crime and Preservation of Order, was one of the first acts of Mr. Trevelyan, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, and of Earl Spencer, the Lord Lieutenant, after the frightful murders of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke in the Phoenix Park at Dublin. Colonel Brackenbury's official duties, though in no way political, will hereafter be of the greatest importance in executing some provisions of the Bill for the Repression of Crime in Ireland, now before the House of Commons. One great advantage of the institution of his special department is that it will enable a clear and distinct line of separation to be drawn, in the administrative business of Dublin Castle, between political agitation, lawfully carried on, and the practice of criminal outrages, and treasonable or illegal conspiracies. There are, in Ireland, two separate bodies of police, the Metropolitan Police of Dublin, and the Royal Irish Constabulary serving all over the country. Colonel Brackenbury had already within the last month accepted the appointment of Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary, an excellent but rather military force, whose fidelity and bravery have recently been acknowledged by the distribution of special rewards to the amount of £180,000. It seems questionable whether the Dublin Metropolitan Police be equally efficient; but neither the one nor the other appears capable of the service of detective investigation. Few Governments in the world have been so badly served with particular information concerning the identification and pursuit of criminals as that of Ireland, under the system prevailing till the recent assassination of the late Under-Secretary and his Chief, which has now led to a complete reorganisation of this Department. The new Assistant-Under-Secretary, Colonel Brackenbury, will henceforth be alone charged with all matters relating to police and to crime, with the collection of all information regarding the sources of crime, and with the direction of all police forces throughout Ireland; having under his orders both the Inspector-General of Constabulary, Colonel Bruce, and the Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police. He is also empowered to issue instructions to the Resident Magistrates (stipendiary district magistrates) and to justices of the peace, for the maintenance of order and the enforcement of the law. This is a great charge and responsibility, at the present moment; and we earnestly hope that Colonel Brackenbury will be enabled to discharge it with tolerable success, but the difficulties and dangers are enormous.

Colonel Henry Brackenbury, of the Royal Artillery, was born at Bolingbroke, in Lincolnshire, Sept. 1, 1837. He was educated at Tonbridge Grammar School, at Eton College, and at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. He has been long in the service; his commission as Lieutenant dating from April, 1856; as Captain, August, 1866; Brevet-Major, April, 1874; Major, February, 1875; and Lieutenant-Colonel, October, 1875. He served in India, in the Indian Mutiny War of 1857 and 1858, and was present at the action of Banda and the capture of Kirwee, for which he received the medal with clasp. During the war between France and Germany, in 1870 and 1871, he was appointed by Government to assist the National Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded. He was with the armies in France throughout that war, and his services to the suffering soldiery, on both sides, were acknowledged by the Emperor of Germany, with the decoration of the Iron Cross, and the Royal Bavarian Order of St.



COLONEL HENRY BRACKENBURY,
THE NEW ASSISTANT UNDER-SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

Michael, and by the French Republic, with that of the Legion of Honour. In September, 1873, he accompanied General Sir Garnet Wolseley to the Ashantee War, on the Staff, and took part in all its operations, for which he received the brevet rank of Major, and other honours. He is author of many useful reports and other writings upon subjects of military science and contemporary military practice. He has been Instructor of Artillery, and subsequently Professor of Military History, at the Woolwich Royal Military Academy.

The Portrait is from a photograph by Denque and Co., of Paris.

BOSTON DOCK.

The commencement of an important work of local improvement was celebrated in the town of Boston, in Lincolnshire, on the Friday of last week, with a public demonstration of which we give a few sketches in another page. Since the recent undertaking of the River Witham Outfall Act, passed two years ago, to cut a more direct and convenient navigable channel from the town to Boston Deep, a distance of only seven miles, the Harbour Commissioners have obtained powers for the construction of a Dock at Boston. The first sod or turf for the excavation of this dock was turned on Friday week by the wife of the Mayor of Boston, Mrs. J. C. Simonds, after

a procession from the Guildhall, in which the Magistrates, Aldermen, and Town Councillors, the Borough Officers, the Engineers and contractors for the dock, and the invited guests and visitors, were conveyed in a line of carriages, preceded by the Borough Police, a banner and a band of music, and the 1st Lincolnshire Artillery Volunteers. Some effective street decorations were displayed in the Market-place, at Bargate, in West-street, High-street, South-street, and Skirbeck-road. The approach to the site of the intended dock is by a new road made from Skirbeck-road, across the field between St. John's burial-ground and the Union premises, to which the Dock grounds will be adjacent in St. John's-lane. The procession having arrived on the ground, at three o'clock, when eight or ten thousand people were assembled, a brief religious service was recited by the Rev. J. Schofield, assisted by the Rev. G. W. Lowe. The Mayoress of Boston was then presented with a pretty spade and wheelbarrow, which she used, deftly enough, in the performance of her pleasant task, saying, "I cut and lift this, the first sod of the Boston Dock; I pray for the blessing of God, and I wish every possible success to this undertaking." She was assisted by Mr. W. Rigby, the contractor for the dock. The company then moved off to the People's Park, where music was furnished by the Boston Borough Band and Brass Band, for an agreeable promenade. At six o'clock there was a banquet at the Assembly Rooms, where Colonel Moore, of Frampton Hall, occupied the chair, and Dr. A. M. Adam the vice-chair. A testimonial, in the shape of a silver tray, was presented by the Chairman, on behalf of the Dock Committee, to the Mayor of Boston, for his exertions in promoting the work that day commenced. Among the other speakers at table were Mr. W. J. Ingram, who proposed the health of the Aldermen and Town Councillors; Aldermen T. Wright and W. Bedford, Councillor Kenington, Mr. R. Harrison, who spoke for the colliery interest, Mr. T. Garrit, and the Mayor of Grimsby. The construction of the dock, which will cost, including the land, buildings, and machinery, altogether £120,000, is to be completed by the end of the year 1883. The designs were prepared by Mr. W. H. Wheeler, engineer to the Boston Harbour Commissioners; and will be carried out under his direction, assisted by Mr. C. D. N. Parker, the resident engineer, formerly of Leith Docks. The entrance lock for ships will be in the river Witham, near the Maud Foster Sluice, the lock being 300 ft. long and 50 ft. wide, with an entrance depth of 25 ft. water at ordinary spring tides. The Dock will have a water area of seven acres, being 825 ft. long and 450 ft. wide; it will be connected with the Great Northern Railway by a swing-bridge, crossing the Haven near the Mussel Stage, with a single line of rails. There will be a wooden pier, or jetty, from the lock gates to the channel of the river. The plans were approved by Mr. James Abernethy, C.E., Consulting Engineer, and have also received the official approval of the Board of Trade. Boston is the nearest port on the East Coast to some of the most important mineral districts and manufacturing towns of the North Midlands, and may fairly expect a good share of commercial prosperity when the port is improved.

Monday being the morrow of the Feast of St. Barnabas, the great hall of Merchant Taylors' School was filled with a large company, the greater part consisting of ladies, to witness the election of scholars to St. John's College, Oxford, and the award of prizes to the successful competitors in the recent examinations. In the evening, the usual "election-day" banquet was held in the hall of the company, Threadneedle-street, Mr. J. W. Simmonds, the master, presiding.



HAMILTON PALACE, FROM BOTHWELL.—SEE PAGE 591.

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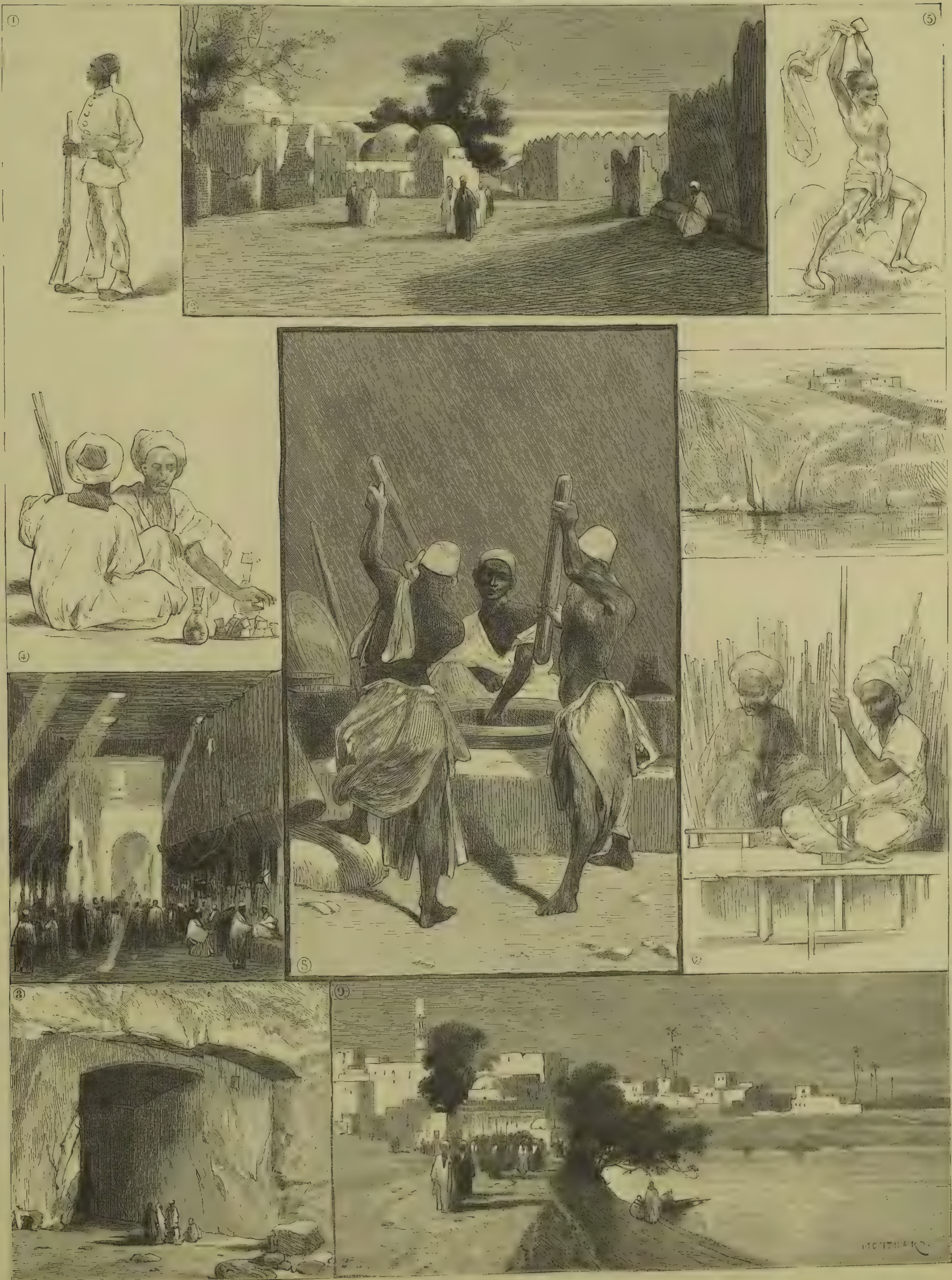
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EGYPT AS IT IS.

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



1. Soldier of the Garrison at Siout.
6. Coptic Monastery on the Gebel-el-Dair.

2. Cemetery of Siout.
7. Piercing and Selling Pipe-stems.

3. A Dyer, at Siout.
8. Sepulchral Grottoes near Siout.

4. Pipe-Merchants at Siout.
5. Pounding Coffee at Siout.
9. Siout, View taken from Embankment leading to the Cemetery.

THE SIAMESE ROYAL ORDER AND MEDAL.

The flourishing city of Bangkok, the capital of Siam, has lately celebrated its centenary—having been founded by Rámá Dhibodi IV. on April 21, 1782. That Monarch, whose coronation took place on June 13, 1782, was also the founder of the present reigning dynasty—the House of Chakrakri. In commemoration of those events, there have been great festivities and public rejoicings this year throughout the whole of Siam; and the present King, who is the fifth in descent, has instituted the Order of the “Maha” or great “Chakrakri,” in honour of the founder of his family and his capital. This decoration is to be bestowed upon forty-nine members who will compose the order. The Sovereign, one Grand Master, the Queen as Grand Mistress, thirty male Companions, and sixteen female Companions. The gentlemen wear the collar round the neck and pendant, the badge upon the left breast, and the “chuta,” or lesser “Chakrakri,” hanging from a yellow silk sash, worn across the right shoulder. The lady members wear only the pendant, which is suspended from a small silk bow; the Queen, however, has a collar in addition to the pendant, being Grand Mistress. The badge of this order, which is of singular beauty and appropriateness, has been expressly designed by the present young and enlightened King of Siam. In the centre is the peculiar heart-shaped emblem, the mystic symbol of Buddhism, the national religion of the Siamese; and from this rays of light are made to spring by means of coloured enamel. An inscription in the Pali language, signifying “Faith, Loyalty, and Patriotism,” encircles this figure; and wreaths of the sacred “Chiya Phruk,” or Tree of Victory, stand upon the wheel and tridents, which are supposed to be typical of Law and Power. The Great Crown, or “Maha Mongkut,” is placed above these emblems, and, with its rays of Glory, completes the artistic outline. The subsidiary parts of the design are in complete harmony, the collar being composed of the same emblems of Buddhism alternately with the Wheel and Tridents, and the Badge or Star having the same emblems.

The Siamese have been renowned throughout Asia, from the earliest times, for the excellence of their work in gold, and the purity of their metal. They have not yet, however, mastered the difficult art of enamelling sufficiently well to be able to produce the varied colours, and to show up distinct and clear the delicate inscriptions on these decorations. Their method also of setting stone is somewhat rough and rude. The manufacture of the whole of these decorations was therefore intrusted to a London firm, that of Mr. J. W. Benson, of Old Bond-street, who has completed the work under the intelligent supervision of his Highness the Prince Prisdang, the special envoy from the King, and has delivered the whole in Bangkok in time for the installations. Some idea may be formed of their magnificence, when it is stated that the collar, badge, and pendant to be worn by the Sovereign have not less than 2382 diamonds set in them, and the pendant and collar for the Queen contains 1608 diamonds. All the badges and pendants of the male companions have the Buddhist symbols in the centre set entirely in diamonds, and all the other parts are of pure gold and enamel.

Another of our Illustrations shows the exact size and pattern of the medal which has just been struck to commemorate the centenary of the founding of the city of Bangkok. On the face are represented the busts of the five Sovereigns of Siam—from the first to the present one of the now reigning Siamese dynasty, the house of “Maha Chakrakri”—in the full state robes of their times, and arranged from right to left in the order of their reigns. Around the busts are inscribed in Siamese the names and titles under which they respectively were known. The medal has exactly one hundred rays spreading outwards, as being typical of the centenary, and which form a very effective and uncommon bordering. The reverse side has the following inscription in Siamese:—“In commemoration of the first centenary of Bangkok from Sunday, April 21, 1782, the first year of the reign of Phrabadh Somdetch Phra Bhuddha Yofá Chulálók, to Friday, April 21, 1882, the fifteenth year of the reign of Phrabadh Somdetch Phra Chula Chomklá Chow Yuhá, the present King.” Above six thousand of these medals are being struck by Mr. Benson, of Old Bond-street, for the King of Siam; some in pure gold, and others in silver, gilt with red gold; silver, gilt with yellow gold; silver, bronze silvered, and pure bronze. These are to be presented to the principal nobles and officials of the Kingdom, and will be worn suspended from the neck, by a loop from a red and white ribbon, the national colours of Siam.

Her Majesty has approved the appointment of Mr. R. W. Duff, M.P., as a Junior Lord of the Treasury.

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OUR FEATHERED FRIENDS.

WOODLAND WARBLERS.

In the early days of leafy June—when the beech and the oak, the last of our forest trees to put on their summer dress, are in full leaf—when spring is gliding imperceptibly into summer—when the unsullied purity and freshness of the deepening verdure make us think we are still in the vernal season, only that there is a balmy softness in the air which breathes of summer; at this sweetest moment of the year, the sweetest of all

birds evince the greatest affection for their young. As to the loves of the parent birds for each other, so devoted is the male to his mate that, if captured after the birds have paired, he almost invariably pines and dies; hence bird-fanciers, who make sad havoc amongst the nightingales, endeavour to capture the males on their first arrival, before the females have come, or at least before any of the billing and cooing has set in. The male is most assiduous in his attentions to his little wife, supplying her with food while sitting, and even relieving her not infrequently by him-

self helping in the tedious duties of incubation. And how he serenades her!—breaking the stillness of the moon-lit night with his enchanting love-song; for though he sings to her at all times of the day, it is at night, when all the rest of the woodland singers are hushed in sleep, that the full compass of his strain delights us most; and sweeter than, than in the garish light of day, are those exquisite trills of his, and that “one low piping sound, more sweet than all.” It is perhaps that “one low piping sound,” plaintive but full of tenderness, that has made almost all the poets, from Homer downward, sing of this sweet bird as sad and grief-stricken, and made them weep “o’er Philomela’s pity-pleading strains.” But we prefer to think with Coleridge that “in Nature there is nothing melancholy,” and that it is the “merry nightingale,” and not the “sad bird of Night,” that can carol forth his love-lay as joyously when the moon and stars are shining as in the warm daylight. Toward the end of the month his song almost ceases; for the young birds are then fledged, and his gentle mate no longer requires his sympathetic minstrelsy to sustain her.

Next to the nightingale, the sweetest of our sylvan warblers is undoubtedly the blackcap. He has been called the contralto singer of the woodland choirs. His strain, while rich and deep in its intonation, has also considerable variety, and is charmingly modulated. Now it is soft and plaintive, as if the singer were far away, and now, gradually rising in power and compass, we catch a glimpse of him in the branches right above us, his wings slightly drooping and his little throat quivering, while he pours forth a roundelay, witching, wild, and loud. But the blackcap is shier and more timid in its habits than the nightingale, and, when it finds it is observed, quickly retires into the denser parts of its cover. Like the nightingale, it is of a very affectionate disposition, the male bird feeding his love while she is on the nest, and himself sitting on the eggs at times, though of course not so long or so persistently as his mate. In her plumage the female somewhat resembles her partner, but it is more tinged with brown, and in-

stead of the jet-black patch which he has on the crown of his head (whence his name of “blackcap”), her poll is a reddish brown. The blackcap is capable of being kept in confinement; but it seems very hard to imprison this wild creature, for, though its gentle nature allows it to become wonderfully attached to its jailer, so strongly is it endowed with the instinct of migration as to die of grief when the proper period arrives. But for the matter of that, it seems just as barbarous to cage a nightingale. Though decidedly woodland birds, both the blackcap and the nightingale may often be found in sheltered and secluded lanes where the hedges are thick and tangled, and occasionally even in our shrubberies and gardens.

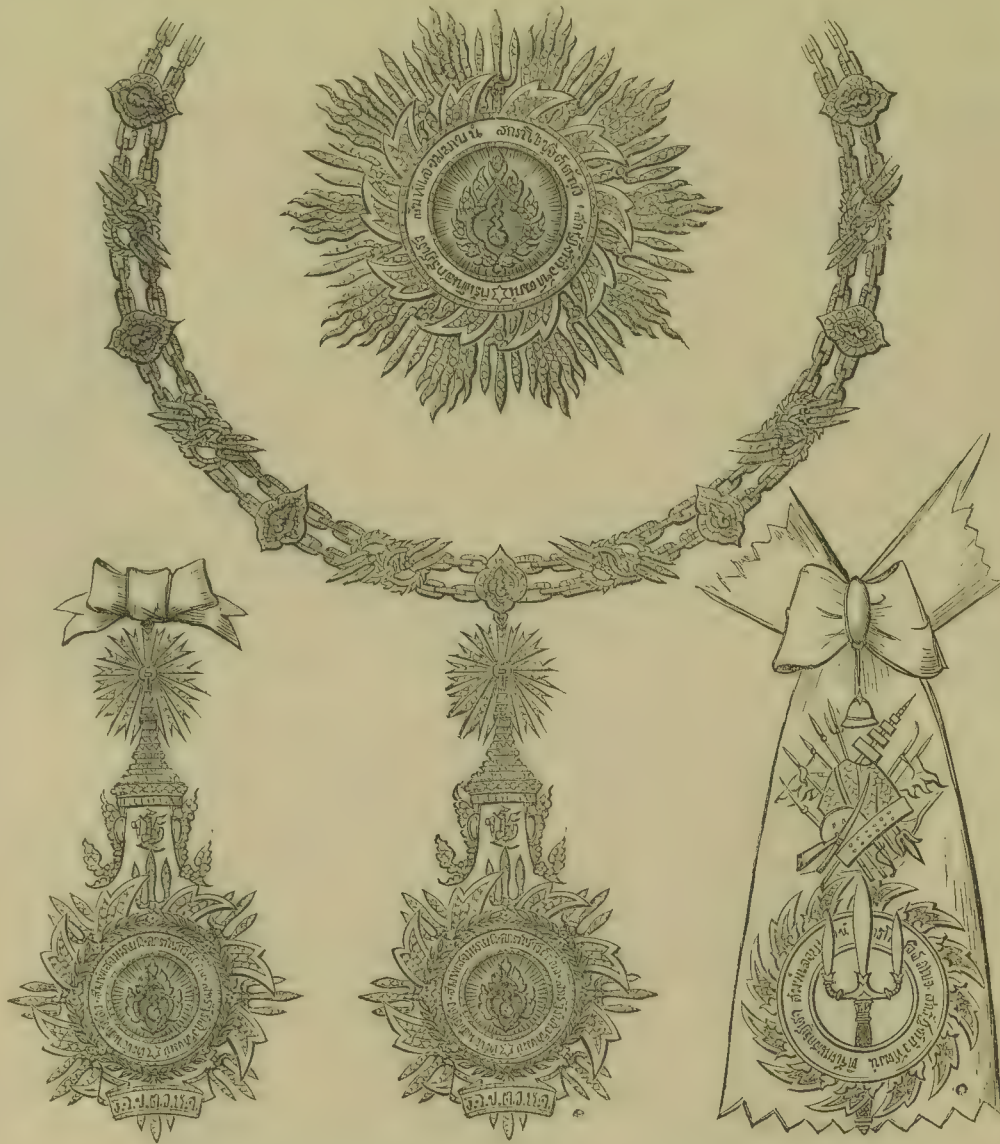
Three very sweet singers, and so closely resembling each other as to be barely distinguishable unless quite near, are the chiff-chaff and the wood and willow warblers. The first-named little bird is the smallest of this pretty trio, and has a duller plumage than its congeners. The wood and willow warblers are distinguishable from each other by the former having a more decided green on its upper parts, and on its under parts a snowier white. From its greater size and brighter plumage, the wood-warbler is the most conspicuous of the three; but it has scarcely so sweet a song as the willow-warbler, which fragile creature is indeed one of the sweetest of all of our feathered friends. What with its mellow and melodious lay, its delicate appearance, its pretty graceful motions, and, above all, its charming trustfulness, the willow-warbler is one of our special favourites. Its strain has neither great compass nor much variety, but is rich in tone and exquisitely soft and plaintive. A woodland bird, it is also found, like the chiff-chaff and the wood-warbler, in thick hedges, in gardens, and on the borders of wooded streams.

The garden-warbler, as its name indicates, frequents shrubberies and large gardens, but it is also very partial to the undergrowth of woods and plantations. Shy and retiring in its habits, it is not so often seen as the willow-warbler, but its song is quite as sweet, and is so rich and flute-like in tone as to place it in the front rank of our woodland songsters. Like the brown nightingale, its plumage is not such as to attract attention, though, in common with most of the warblers, it is very graceful in its movements.

Though rarely seen in the Dryads’ deepest haunts, the sprightly whitethroat must be included amongst our sylvan singers. It frequents chiefly the outskirts of woods and plantations, and quiet lanes and hedgerows. Not nearly so shy as the garden warbler—whose tender strain is heard only from the shadiest of closely-embowered covers—the quick and hurried song of the whitethroat is often carolled forth while on the wing and while wheeling round and round, in utter joyousness of heart, in the circumambient air. But the song is not so sweet as the garden-warbler’s, some of the notes, indeed, being a trifle harsh. The little creature, however, seems so thoroughly happy in giving forth those few hurried notes of his, and sings so long and heartily, we cannot help but love his simple lay, which is sweet and pleasing and is continued well into the summer, when nearly all the little woodland throats are silent.

W. OAK RIND.

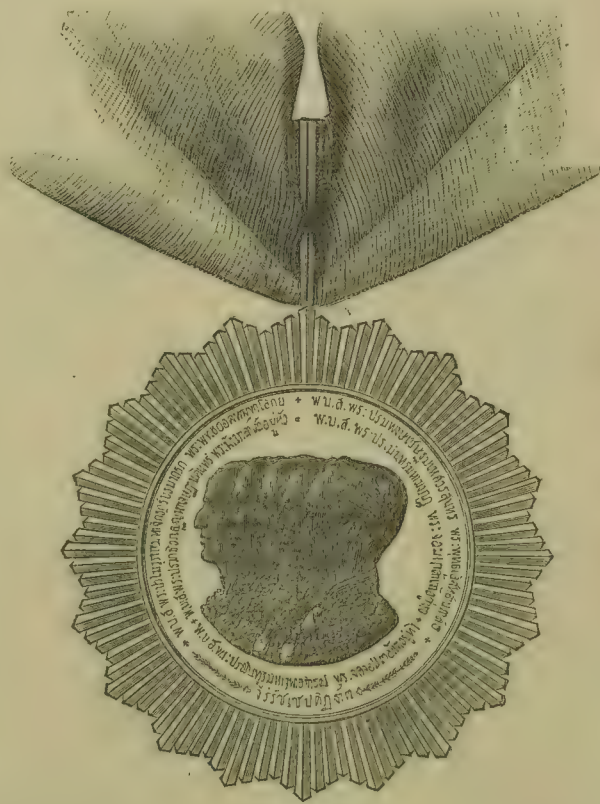
The Corporation of London has adopted the report of a committee recommending that £1000 per annum should be contributed for five years in aid of the movement for establishing a Royal College of Music.



BADGES OF THE SIAMESE ORDER OF THE MAHA CHAKRAKRI.

the haunts of Nature are the woodlands. And it is in the woodlands, where the greenwood shades are greenest and shadiest, where summer suns scorch not and summer dust does not penetrate, that we find the sweetest of our feathered warblers.

That “syren of the woods,” the nightingale, claims, of course, our first attention. Upon its arrival in England, it



SIAMESE MEDAL TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENARY OF THE CAPITAL, BANGKOK.

remains at first in hedges and thickets on the borders of cultivated ground; but as soon as the trees are sufficiently in leaf to suit its fastidious taste, it retires to the woods and the deepest of embosomed thickets, especially such as have a limpid stream stealing through the undergrowth. There, where the wild blue-bell hyacinth is now scenting the woodland air, amongst the roots of a tree, on the stream’s bank, or in some thick shrub, it builds its unassuming nest. But though the nest is very loosely put together, it must not be supposed that nightingales are at all wanting in domestic attachments. The

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Daker, W. De Foe, Vicar of Saxilby, to be Vicar of Welton.
 Braithwaite, J. M., Vicar of Crodon.
 Briggs, Henry, to be Curate of Hursley, Winchester.
 Cornish, Charles Edward, Vicar of South Petherton; Vicar of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol.
 Cooper, J. Hughes, Rector of Tarporley, Rural Dean of Middlewich; Honorary Canon of Chester.
 Cox, W. E., Vicar of Chittlehamholt; Rector of Georgeham.
 Goddard, William Ward; Perpetual Curate of St. Saviour's, Hoxton.
 Gordon, Charles James, Curate-in-Charge of Langport; Vicar of St. Mary, Far Cotton, Northampton.
 Gordon, William, Curate of Chulmleigh; Rector of Martinhoe.
 Gould, James Aubrey; Vicar of Bramford Speke.
 Holtum, N. A., Curate-in-Charge of St. Matthew's, Sheffield; Vicar of Scawton, Yorkshire.
 Humble-Crofts, W. J., Vicar of Frickley-with-Clayton, Doncaster; Rector of Waldron, Sussex.
 Jeffcock, J. T., Rector of the Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton; Rural Dean of Wolverhampton.
 Lester, Edward Augustus; Vicar of Bishop's Nympton.
 Linfield, Ralph Parkinson; Incumbent of St. Stephen's, Elton, near Bury.
 Perry, W. C.; Chaplain of the Guild Chapel, Stratford-on-Avon.
 Phelps, Hubert Hunter; Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Congleton.
 Porter, Erisey John, Vicar of Metfield, Suffolk; Vicar of Welcombe, North Devon.
 Ring, T. P.; Vicar of Hanley.
 Sandberg Graham, Curate of St. Clement and St. Mary, Sandwich; Chaplain of the Seckford Hospital and Almshouses, Woodbridge, Suffolk.
 Smith, John, Vicar of Lyme Regis; Canon of Alton Australis in Salisbury Cathedral.
 Southam, John Henry, Curate of Kilmington; Chaplain of the Workhouse, Axminster.
 Sullivan, John Filmer, Vicar of Frant; Vicar of St. Matthew's, Bayswater.
 Taylor, John Charles; Vicar of Harmondsworth.
 Walsh, A. G. D.; Perpetual Curate of St. George's, Carrington.
 Ware, Douglas Powell, Curate of St. Mary's, Glasgow; Incumbent of St. Cuthbert's, Hawick, N.B.
 Watkins, William, Archdeacon of Northumberland; Archdeacon of Auckland.
 Weldon, G. W., Incumbent of the Chapel-of-Ease, Islington; Vicar of Bickley, Kent.—*Guardian*.

The Church Congress will meet at Derby on Oct. 3.

There were collections on Sunday in all the London churches and chapels on behalf of the metropolitan hospitals.

A church, built after the designs and under the personal superintendence of the Hon. Mrs. Holden-Hambrough, has been opened at Pipewell.

Last Saturday afternoon the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated a second church for the parish of Bexley, Kent, the land for which was a free gift of the University of Oxford.

The Lord Mayor presided on the 5th inst., at the Mansion House, at the second annual meeting of the East London Church Fund, which is now providing for seventy-five additional workers in this district, at a cost of £7000 a year.

The Bishop of London presided on Monday at the annual meeting of the London Diocesan Home Mission, and explained that under its influence forty new district parishes had been created. Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., who was one of the speakers, commended the mission as performing a most useful and necessary work in the metropolis.

On Corpus Christi Day the foundation-stone of a new church (St. Thomas the Apostle, Shepherd's-bush) was laid by Lady Burdett-Coutts, in the presence of a large assembly. The new district will be taken out of the now populous parish of St. Stephen, and will be under the charge of the Rev. H. Small, M.A. A bazaar in aid of the building fund was afterwards opened by the Baroness.

A joint committee of the two Houses of the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury have reported in favour of the separation of the Channel Islands from the See of Winchester, and their constitution into a separate diocese, whose Bishop should have jurisdiction over English congregations in Europe which are not under the direction of the Bishop of Gibraltar.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh on Monday opened the new south transept of and laid a memorial-stone in the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, in Ladbroke-grove, North Kensington. There was a large attendance at the service, which was conducted by the Rev. Dr. O'Brien, Incumbent of St. Patrick's Church, Hove, Brighton, and the Rev. Dr. E. K. Gray, Vicar of the church.

The ancient village church of St. Bartholomew, Shapwick, has been restored at a cost of about £2000, to which the villagers have contributed largely. A handsome font-cover has been provided as a memorial of Miss Snow and Miss Pritchard, who were friends of the Rector's family, and who were drowned while skating at Blandford on Dec. 20, 1879. The chancel is laid with tiles designed by the Prolocutor of Canterbury, Lord A. Compton, Dean of Worcester.

The Bishop of Carlisle recently opened the Mission chapel which has been erected for the St. Peter's-square district of Leeds parish church. The building, which stands on a site given by Lord Derby, will accommodate 300 worshippers, and the school below it 500 children. It has cost about £3500. Amongst the gifts which have been made to the chapel is a chalice in memory of the Rev. G. G. Goodwin, a son of the right rev. prelate, and for some time a curate at St. Peter's.

It was reported at a meeting held recently at Truro that the subscriptions towards the new Cornish cathedral amounted to upwards of £50,000, of which £41,000 had been paid. Out of this amount the sum of £10,600 had been given for land for the site, and rather more than £7000 has been expended on the building. The Bishop of Truro mentioned at the meeting that a conditional subscription of £1000 had been promised towards the building of the south porch, and that in all probability the conditions will be complied with.

Recently the Bishop of Manchester consecrated the new church of St. Stephen's, Bury, which has been built at a cost of about £6000, upon a site given by the Earl of Derby. At the luncheon, Bishop Fraser said that when the diocese was first founded there were perhaps about 240 or 250 churches, while at the present time there are about 480. Bishop Lee had the opinion that if a new church was consecrated in every two months the wants of the population would almost be met, and it was rather singular that he has completed 130 churches, which was nearly six churches in every year of his episcopate. He (Bishop Fraser) was now in the thirteenth year of his episcopate, and during that period he had consecrated something like 105 churches, or an average of nine each year.

A window (by Messrs. Campbell, Smith, and Campbell) has been placed in the chancel of Holy Trinity parish church, Windsor, by the Rector, the Rev. Arthur Robins, and his friends, to commemorate the escape of the Queen from assassination, and, on the 5th inst., the Princess of Wales visited the church to unveil the window, which was greatly admired. At the same time a carved oak altar screen (designed by Mr. Stephen Wyborn, of Windsor) was inaugurated by the Prince of Wales.—A three-light painted window, from the studio of Mr. Taylor, of Berners-street, has been placed in the parish church of West Drayton. It is the gift of Miss Rickards, in memory of her parents and sister.—An effective Munich east window, of five lights, has been placed in the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Ashton-on-Mersey, in memory of Sarah, wife of Mr. Frederick Fielder, Whitefield House, Ashton-on-Mersey, and of their elder son, Frederick Rodolph. The artists are Messrs. Mayer and Co.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

DIGESTION.

Professor Arthur Gamgee, M.D., F.R.S., in his fourth and concluding lecture, given on Tuesday, the 6th inst., traced the changes which the products of gastric digestion, that have resisted absorption, constituting the chyme, undergo when submitted to the action of the bile and the pancreatic juice. He referred to the bile, as containing the bile acid and the bile colouring matter, which are to be looked on as by-products in the great essential processes going on in the liver, and not exerting any definite digestive action, because destitute of any digestive ferment. The bile, however, facilitates pancreatic digestion by neutralising the acidity of the chyme, and thus establishing a condition favourable to the activity of the pancreatic ferments. The structure of the pancreas was then considered, attention being directed to the different appearances of the pancreas of animals fasting, or in different stages of digestion. The mode of secretion, and the characters of the pancreatic juice were then noticed, as well as the fact that the pancreatic gland forms three important ferments, which act on the three principal groups of food constituents:—1. The diastatic, analogous to that of the saliva. 2. The proteolytic, termed trypsin, present in the pancreatic juice, which (unlike pepsin, which can only digest proteids in the presence of free acids) can dissolve proteids in neutral solutions, alkalies, or fatty acids. The employment of artificially peptonised food was then noticed, especially those prepared with the aid of solutions containing trypsin, in the treatment of some diseases, a benefit which has been lately much promoted by the researches of Dr. W. Roberts, F.R.S., of Manchester. 3. The fat-decomposing ferment was next considered. Reference was also made to Claude Bernard's observations on the power of the pancreatic juice and tissue in emulsifying fats and partly decomposing them into glycerin and fatty acids. That the latter has been questioned on insufficient grounds was demonstrated by the experiments of the Professor.

PROPERTIES OF THE METALS.

Professor Dewar, M.A., F.R.S., began his eighth and concluding lecture, given on Thursday, the 8th inst., by noticing the properties of nickel and cobalt, illustrating the coating of iron with nickel to prevent oxidation, and explaining the use of the salts of cobalt in the production of colouring matters. The great value of copper and its various uses were then described; also its well-known alloys, brass and speculum metal. The way in which the purest copper is obtained from pyrites was explained. The spectra of nickel and cobalt are very complex, while those of copper, lead, and silver are comparatively simple. These were exhibited, and the distinction between them and that of thallium, a rare metal discovered in blende by Mr. Crookes, was specially noticed. After commenting on the well-known properties of lead, the Professor explained the principles, and exhibited the construction of the secondary battery, in which electricity may be stored up, invented by Planté and improved by Faure, which is based upon a valuable application of thin sheets of lead. By a recent form of this battery, constructed by Mr. Sellon, a large mass of platinum wire was kept at a glowing red heat throughout the lecture hour. The properties of silver were next illustrated and the absorption of oxygen by the fused metal and the expulsion of the gas when it cooled was shown. The lecture concluded with illustrations of the important properties and uses of platinum, and the peculiarities of osmium, palladium, and some other rare metals.

THE EXCITABILITY OF PLANTS.

Professor Burdon Sanderson, LL.D., F.R.S., gave the discourse at the last evening meeting of the season on Friday, the 9th inst. After stating that the term "excitability" includes all cases in which some definite change in the behaviour of a living substance takes place, as the result of some temporary impulse, he described its two phases, that of latency, and that of visible motion, accompanied by a change of form and by electric disturbance. The Professor referred to specimens of a great variety of plants which exhibit contractility when excited, including many of the composite (thistles, knapweed, &c.), and then selected the mimosa or sensitive plant for special study, exhibiting on the screen the magnified minute motor organs. The sleep of plants, in which state they are still excitable, was alluded to. The results of long continued extremely delicate experiments were exhibited by the microscope on the screen, and the motions made visible to the audience by the electric light. The movements were attributed to the distension and discharge of water from the minute cells which compose the tissue of the leaf-stalks of the plant. The movements and structure of various parts of flowering plants were discussed and illustrated, and special remarks were made on the centaury and the *Dionæa muscipula* or Venus's fly-trap. In concluding, the Professor said that though the result of experimental research showed that the mechanism of plant-motion is entirely different from that of animal motion, and well marked, it is not essential, for it depends not on difference of quality between the fundamental chemical processes of the plant and animal protoplasm, but merely on difference of rate of intensity. In both, work springs out of the chemical transformation of materials, but in the plant the process is relatively so slow that it must necessarily store up energy, not in the form of chemical compounds, but in the mechanical tension of elastic membranes.

FORMS OF POETRY.

Professor David Masson, LL.D., in his fourth and concluding lecture, given on Saturday last, the 10th inst., began with remarks on the advantages of metre and rhyme as aids to the memory. He commented on some of the theories of the relations of verse to poetry, especially that which assumes that verse itself possesses charms and graces delightful to all persons of sensibility, and recommends and magnifies all matter committed to its charge. This Wordsworth terms a soothing effect in relation to painful things. Large masses of what is termed poetry, the Professor said, are not strictly poetry at all, but only matter of fact made valuable by being put into metre. Not only is it the function of verse to convey thought pleasantly and impressively, but it also has the function of generating the thought and determining the train of ideas, it has to convey. A passage from Tennyson's "Maud" beginning, "Is that enchanted moan only the swell," was given as an illustration. Beautiful examples were also given of cases where, under a sense of solemnity or pathos, the voice swells naturally, and the language tends to rhythm and cadence, evidencing the alliance between verse and deep, keen feeling. Verse embalms and conserves, and lends point and charm to all that is intrusted to it. There is also an exquisite and varied literature of verse in all languages, which, though not really poetry, is called such by courtesy, such as satires, &c. Verse was classified into lyric, epic, and dramatic poetry; and the different forms of each were characterised. In regard to poetry in prose, the Professor described a novel as a prose epic; and cited Carlyle's tribute to the memory of Marie Antoinette as a noble prose ode. In conclusion, he read a fine translation of Milton's Latin poem in defence of Poetry.

The Royal Institution season closed with this lecture.

BENEVOLENCE AND SELF-HELP.

Mr. Justice Chitty presided at the fiftieth commemorative festival of the United Law Clerks' Society, held on the 7th inst. at the Freemasons' Hall, the subscriptions amounting to £380.

On the same day Sir Stafford Northcote, M.P., presided at the annual dinner of the friends and supporters of the school for the sons of poor clergy. Sir Stafford said that the people owed a deep debt of gratitude to the clergy, and it was the duty of all who appreciated their work to help such of them as were unable to afford it to give their sons a good education.

Earl Cairns presided on the 7th inst. at the annual meeting of the friends of Dr. Barnardo's Home, held in Exeter Hall. The noble chairman called attention to the family system which had been adopted in the homes as preferable to the barrack plan. The various homes now provide for 1178 children; and while £90 is required to meet the expenditure of a single day, the balance at the banker's is only of that amount. There is a mortgage of £4500 on the homes, which it is desirable to wipe off. A choir of several hundred children from the Homes sang a selection of pieces during the evening.

The half-yearly meeting of the members of the London General Porters' Benevolent Association, of which Mr. S. Morley, M.P., is the president, took place the same evening at the Guildhall Tavern, Mr. F. T. Isitt presiding. The report showed that the income during the period from November, 1881, amounted to £1892, while the balance at the Union Bank at the date of the audit came to £803. One hundred and eight pensioners—namely, 6 married couples, 29 members, 52 widows, and 21 orphan families, consisting of 62 children—had been upon the funds during the past six months, at a cost of £1072. The chairman was glad to say the association was going on increasing, notwithstanding the depression of trade.

Lord Cairns presided on the 8th inst. at Exeter Hall at the annual meeting of the Early Closing Association. He said great benefits had already resulted from the work of the association, but there was still much more to be done. He urged, upon ladies especially, that there should be no late shopping. A very satisfactory report was read and unanimously adopted.

The meeting of the friends and supporters of the projected "Actors' Benevolent Fund," at the Lyceum Theatre, on the 8th inst., proved remarkably successful. Twelve gentlemen present, chiefly London managers, subscribed at once £100 per annum each. The suggested voluntary tax upon actors' salaries appears to have been abandoned in favour of what is to be known as an annual "Actors' Saturday."

Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, M.P., presided yesterday week over a meeting, held at the Mansion House, for the purpose of promoting the claims of the Society for Training Teachers of the Deaf by the diffusion of the German system in the United Kingdom. The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Cardinal Manning, and Lord O'Hagan spoke.

By permission of the Duke of Wellington, the annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity was held last Saturday at Apsley House. Lord Norton, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and Earl Portescue were amongst the speakers.

At the annual meeting of the Home Hospitals Association, last Saturday, Mr. Walter, M.P., presiding, it was stated that as a commercial undertaking the Home in Fitzroy-square was a success, as it had paid 3 per cent upon the capital employed. There were many more applicants than could be admitted, and it had been, consequently, resolved to take the adjoining house. It is intended ultimately to establish a branch for fever patients and a convalescent home.

A scheme for the erection and endowment of a new free library and museum for Preston, by the trustees of the late Mr. Harris, Prothonotary of Lancashire, who left a large fortune for public purposes, has been approved by the Chief Clerk of the Chancery Court, London. It provides for the devotion of £60,000 to the erection of a building, £15,000 for the purchase of objects of science and art, and £15,000 to the Corporation of Preston for providing a site.

The third of the great military tournaments, under Royal patronage, given for the benefit of the Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows, was opened on Monday at the Islington Agricultural Hall, and continued during the week. Princess Mary, the Duke of Teck, and family, were present on the opening day.

The date of the Dramatic Matinée, to take place at Willis's Rooms in aid of the Royal Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Bridge-road, has been altered to July 4.

An Oriental Palace Bazaar, in aid of the Working Lads' Institute, Whitechapel, was opened on Monday, at Cannon-street Hotel, by the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress, the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and others. The object of the bazaar was to support the present work for the welfare of lads employed in the City, and to buy a plot of freehold ground upon which to erect a new institute. The Committee require £1050 for immediate payment.

The annual meeting of the Working Men's Club and Institute Union will be held this (Saturday) afternoon, at the College Hall, Westminster, Sir Thomas Brassey in the chair.

The following were the principal sums received at the Mansion House on Monday in respect to the Hospital Sunday Fund:—St. Michael, Chester-square, £691; St. Paul's Cathedral, £298; Westminster Abbey, £228; "Delta" (a further donation), £100; St. Peter, Vere-street, £116; St. Mark, North Audley-street, £193 3s.; St. Anne's, Soho, £185; Metropolitan Tabernacle, £202; Great Synagogue (on Saturday), £250; Union Chapel, Islington, £146; and at the City Temple, £120.

Help is urgently needed to take 600 children and 150 mothers of St. Andrew's, Newington, for a day into the country. The population is 8000, including Tabard-street, formerly Kent-street, all being poor. Address, Rev. S. Robinson, St. Andrew's Vicarage, New Kent-road, S.E.

At the Royal Hospital for Incurables, West Hill, Putney-heath, on Thursday, the 20th inst., and two following days, there will be a sale of the inmates' work, for their own benefit.—There will be a sale of the inmates' work, for their own benefit.—Lady Jessel will distribute the prizes to the girls in the work-rooms of the Jewish Board of Guardians on the 22nd inst.—The annual dinner on behalf of the Newspaper Press Fund will be held on Saturday, the 24th inst., at Willis's Rooms, the Duke of Albany in the chair.—Under the immediate patronage of her Most Gracious Majesty and the Prince and Princess of Wales, the fifty-fifth anniversary of the Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, will be held on Saturday, June 24, the Duke of Connaught presiding. The Duchess of Connaught will distribute the prizes.—The Lord Mayor will preside at the anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, to be held in the Pavilion, Brighton, on the 28th inst.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has consented to become president of the London and South-Western Railway Institute Industrial and Fine-Art Collection, to be held at Brunswick House, Vauxhall, during the month of September. The exhibition will be thrown open to all working men within the metropolitan postal district.



AN ARAB BAKER IN CAIRO.



A CORN MERCHANT IN CAIRO.



EGYPT AS IT IS: PLOUGHING IN LOWER EGYPT.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

OBITUARY.

SIR G. H. BEAUMONT, BART.

Sir George Howland Beaumont, ninth Baronet, of Stoughton Grange, in the county of Leicester, died at his seat, Cole Orton Hall, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, on the 8th inst. He was born Sept. 12, 1828, the eldest son of Sir George Howland Willoughby Beaumont, eighth Baronet, by Mary Anne, his wife, daughter of Dr. Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury; succeeded his father in 1845, and married twice—first, in 1850, Paulina Menzies, daughter of Mr. W. Hallows Belli, H.E.I.C.C.S., and niece of Dr. Howley, Archbishop of Canterbury; and secondly, in 1872, Octavia-Willoughby, widow of Major J. R. S. Wallis, of Drishane Castle, in the county of Cork. By the former (who died Dec. 9, 1870) he leaves three surviving sons and one surviving daughter, the wife of Major Rowan Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, in the county of Down. The eldest son, now Sir George Howland William Beaumont, tenth Baronet, Royal Horse Artillery, was born March 10, 1851, and is married to Lillie Ellen, daughter of Colonel G. A. Cra'ster, Royal Engineers. The Beaumonts of Houghton Grange, on whom the baronetcy was conferred the year after the Restoration, are a branch of the very ancient and ennobled family of the same name. Thomas, third Viscount Beaumont, died June 11, 1702, having devised Cole Orton and other estates to his kinsman, Sir George Beaumont, third Baronet, of Houghton Grange, M.P. for Leicester, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

BARON HEATH.

Baron Robert Amadeus Heath, Grand Officer of the Order of the Crown of Italy, and Consul-General in London for that kingdom, 1861 to 1879, died recently in Paris, aged sixty-three. He was the eldest son of the late John Benjamin Heath, F.R.S., F.S.A., who long held the Consular Office in which he was succeeded by his son, and who was granted by Victor Emmanuel an Italian Barony. The Baron whose death we record married, in 1847, Harriett, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Keen, of Croydon and Coulsdon, in Surrey, and leaves issue, one son and two daughters.

MR. WALTER M. P. BOURKE.

Mr. Walter Mathew Patrick Bourke, of Curraghleagh, county Mayo, and Rahassane Park, county Galway, J.P., M.A., barrister-at-law, was murdered near Athenry on the 8th inst. He was the second but eldest surviving son of Mr. Isidore Bourke, of Curraghleagh, for many years Crown Solicitor for Mayo, by Matilda, his wife, only daughter of Surgeon Matthew Crozier, 53rd Foot, and derived descent from a very ancient family, settled in Ireland in the time of Strongbow, to which also belongs that of the Bourkes, Earls of Mayo. Mr. Walter Bourke, whose melancholy fate we record, received his education at Stonyhurst, and at Clongowes Wood College, in the county of Kildare, and subsequently took his Arts degrees in Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1859, and, proceeding to India, became an Advocate of the High Court at Calcutta, where he realised sufficient to enable him to add Rahassane Park to his property in the West of Ireland. He succeeded his brother, Major Joseph Bourke, of the 29th Foot, in 1877. He was unmarried.

We have also to record the deaths of—

Mr. John Christian Curwen Boyd, of Merton Hall, Wigtonshire, N.B., on the 3rd inst., in Paris, aged seventy.

Mr. Simmons, engraver, who did much excellent work in his time, and had still in progress of engraving several important pictures.

The Rev. Charles Mackie, M.A., late of Christchurch, Canterbury, New Zealand, in his eighty-third year, on the 3rd inst., at Harpford, Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

The Rev. Clement Greswell, M.A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and for forty-two years Rector of Tortworth, Falfield, Gloucestershire, on the 4th inst., aged seventy-four.

Mr. Scott Russell, F.R.S., at Ventnor, on the 8th inst., in the seventy-fifth year of his age. The memoir of Mr. Scott Russell is deferred until next week, when we shall give his portrait.

Mr. Cecil G. Lawson, the landscape-painter, on the 10th inst., of a pulmonary attack of a very acute form. Mr. Lawson, who was only thirty years of age, was an artist of great promise.

Mr. James Kemplay, Q.C., a Bencher of the Middle Temple, on the 4th inst., in Leinster-gardens, Hyde Park, in his seventy-second year. He was called to the Bar in 1852, and went the Northern Circuit.

Mr. John Barton, for thirty-eight years H.M. Consul to Peru, and for many years Acting Chargé-d'Affaires, on the 3rd inst., at The Grange, Welwyn, Herts, aged eighty-five. He retired from the diplomatic service in 1868.

James Spence, F.R.S., F.R.C.S.E., Surgeon-in-Ordinary to the Queen in Scotland, Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, on the 6th inst., in Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, in his seventieth year. He was author of "Lectures on Surgery," and contributed to several medical journals.

The Rev. Philip John Scudamore-Stanhope, M.A., Rector of Humber, in the county of Hereford, on the 2nd inst., at the Rectory, aged forty-three. He was the youngest son of Captain Sir Edwyn Francis Scudamore-Stanhope, Bart., R.N., and brother to the present Baronet, who is heir presumptive to the earldom of Chesterfield.

The Rev. William Brodie, M.A., Vicar of East Meon, Hants, on the 5th inst., at Bournemouth, aged sixty-one. He was second son of the eminent surgeon, Sir Benjamin Brodie, President of the Royal Society, Surgeon to William IV. and to Queen Victoria, created a Baronet in 1834. He married, in 1844, Lady Maria Waldegrave, daughter of William, eighth Earl Waldegrave, and had three sons and three daughters.

Colonel Robert Stewart, of Ardvorlich, Perthshire, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, on the 6th inst., in his fifty-third year. He served in the Punjab campaign of 1848-9; in 1852, in command of a detachment of the Sylhet Light Infantry and the Roorkee Levy, he engaged and defeated the Munniporee Princes at Bishenpore; and in 1857-8 he served in Cachar against the mutineers of the 34th Bengal Native Infantry.

The Rev. Solomon Donovan, A.M., Rector of Horetown and Precentor of Ferns, on the 7th inst., aged eighty. He was last surviving brother of the late Mr. Richard Donovan, of Ballymore, in the county of Wexford, and eighth son of Mr. Richard Donovan, of Ballymore, by Anne, his wife, daughter of Mr. Goddard Richards, of Grange. The Donovans of Ballymore are of ancient lineage and extensive estates in Ireland.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Steadman Hawker Farrer, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, on the 3rd inst., at The Willows, Fulwood, Preston, aged fifty-seven. He was only son of the late Major-General Farrer, and served during the Crimean War at Alma, Inkerman, and Sebastopol, for which he received medal with three clasps, the Turkish medal, and the order of the Medjidie. He served also in the Indian campaign of 1857, including Lucknow, and retired in 1861.

CHESS.

(Answers to correspondents are unavoidably deferred.)

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF M. LEPRETTE'S PRIZE PROBLEM received from Adolphus and Albert Schroeder (Naples), and E. L. G.; of Dr. Gold's Problem, from R. H. Brooks; of No. 1995, from H. Stebbing.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1996 received from L. R. Marchant, S. Finlay, E. L. G., D. Mayhew, and W. S. Hilary.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1997 received from J. Tucker, David Rowland (Biarritz), C. Chéretis, F. Adderley, S. Finlay, Florence (Exeter), Smutch, F. Johnston, A. Launder, and Rev. R. Gibbins.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1998 received from H. B. O'N. H. Shrapnel, Shadforth, E. L. G., Smutch, H. Stebbing, F. Johnston, Norman Rumbelow, Alpha, E. J. Winter Wood, R. H. Brooks, Sudbury (Suffolk), J. Hall, Schmucke, Elgrim, Cryptotype, A. F. Mosley, Anna M. Kliner, Gyp, C. S. Wood, Otto Fuldner (Ghent), E. Loudon, W. Forster, A. R. Johnson, Pleyra, F. M. (Edinburgh), Alice A. Lawton, C. W. Crocker, Florence (Exeter), S. W. Mann, A. Chapman, F. J. Wallis, W. Biddle, C. Chéretis, Cant, E. E. H. Bosworth, James Dobson, Jumbo, J. Tucker, Edward Coles, L. R. Marchant, D. June, F. Adderley, W. S. Hilary, D. Mayhew, H. H. Noyes, A. M. Porter, Harry Springthorpe, G. S. Oldfield, L. Sharswood, Ernest Sharswood, E. Casella (Paris), A. W. Scrutton, R. L. Southwell, R. Reeve, S. Bullen, Jupiter Junior, L. Falcon (Antwerp), C. W. Law, W. Hillier, T. H. Holdron, Ben Nevis, G. S. Coxo, Joseph Ainsworth, A. Harper, S. Lowndes, F. Ferris, J. Tarleton, W. Rivers, B. Rutherford, C. W. Milsom, H. Blacklock, T. Waters, and G. S. Oldfield.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1994.

WHITE.
1. Q to B 8th
2. Q to B 5th (ch)
3. R mates.
BLACK.
P to K 3rd
K moves

* If Black play either Knight, then 2. R takes P (ch), &c.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1995.

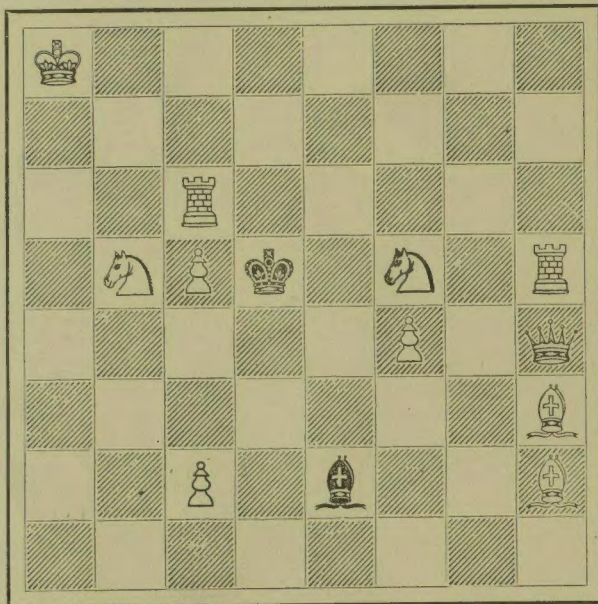
WHITE.
1. Q to Kt 7th
2. Q to K B 3rd
3. P to Kt 4th. Mate.
BLACK.
R to Q 5th
P takes Q

NOTE.—The variations springing from Black's play are obvious.

PROBLEM No. 2000.

By F. O'NEILL HOPKINS (Liverpool).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

THE VIENNA TOURNAMENT.

Only five rounds were played in this tourney during the week ending June 10, and they have resulted somewhat disastrously for Blackburne and the American champion, Captain Mackenzie; but Winawer, Steinitz, and Mason have held their own, and it seems beyond a doubt that these five will be found among the six prize winners when the tourney is brought to a conclusion. The tables appended show the pairing and score of the players down to the date above referred to:—

TWENTY-FIRST ROUND.				TWENTY-SECOND ROUND.			
Bird ...	0½	Mason ...	0½	Bird ...	1	Noa ...	0
Paulsen ...	1	Noa ...	0	Englisch ...	0½	Schwarz ...	0½
Schwarz ...	1	Fleissig ...	0	Meitner ...	0	Blackburne ...	1
Tschigorin ...	0½	Englisch ...	0½	Paulsen ...	0½	Mackenzie ...	0½
Ware ...	0½	Mackenzie ...	0½	Steinitz ...	1	Hrudy ...	0
Weiss ...	0½	Meitner ...	0½	Tschigorin ...	0	Mason ...	1
Winawer ...	1	Hrudy ...	0	Weiss ...	1	Fleissig ...	0
Wittek ...	1	Blackburne ...	0	Winawer ...	1	Wittek ...	0
Zukertort ...	0½	Steinitz ...	0½	Zukertort ...	1	Ware ...	0
TWENTY-THIRD ROUND.				TWENTY-FOURTH ROUND.			
Bird ...	1	Mackenzie ...	0	Blackburne ...	0½	Schwarz ...	0½
Blackburne ...	1	Fleissig ...	0	Englisch ...	0½	Zukertort ...	0½
Englisch ...	0½	Weiss ...	0½	Fleissig ...	0	Steinitz ...	1
Hrudy ...	0	Wittek ...	1	Hrudy ...	1	Bird ...	0
Meitner ...	0	Winawer ...	1	Mason ...	0½	Mackenzie ...	0½
Paulsen ...	0	Zukertort ...	1	Meitner ...	1	Ware ...	0
Schwarz ...	0	Mason ...	1	Paulsen ...	0½	Wittek ...	0½
Steinitz ...	1	Ware ...	0	Tschigorin ...	0	Winawer ...	1
Tschigorin ...	1	Noa ...	0	Weiss ...	1	Noa ...	0
TWENTY-FIFTH ROUND.				TWENTY-SIXTH ROUND.			
Bird ...	1	Blackburne ...	0	Schwarz ...	1	Noa ...	0
Fleissig ...	0	Mackenzie ...	1	Steinitz ...	1	Wittek ...	0
Englisch ...	0½	Mason ...	0½	Tschigorin ...	0	Weiss ...	1
Paulsen ...	1	Winawer ...	0	Ware ...	1	Hrudy ...	0
		Zukertort ...	1	Meitner ...	0		

The total score of each player at the conclusion of this round on the 10th inst. was as follows:—Steinitz, 18; Mason and Winawer, 17; Mackenzie and Zukertort, 15½; Englisch, 15; Blackburne, 14½; Hrudy, Schwarz, Weiss, and Wittek, 12; Bird and Paulsen, 11; Meitner, 10; Tschigorin, 9½; Ware, 8. Messrs. Fleissig and Noa have retired.

The following remarkably interesting Game was played in the Nineteenth Round between Herr WINAWER, of Berlin, and Mr. BLACKBURNE.

(Queen's Knight's Opening.)

WHITE (Herr W.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd
This move converts the opening into Philidor's Defence.	
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P
5. Q takes P	B to K 2nd
6. B to K Kt 5th	Castles
7. Castles	Kt to Q B 3rd
8. Q to Q 2nd	B to K 3rd
9. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q R 3rd
10. P to K R 3rd	P to Q Kt 4th
11. B takes Kt	B takes B
12. Kt to Q 5th	B takes Kt
13. P takes B	Kt to K 2nd
14. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 3rd
15. P to K R 4th	R to K sq
16. P to R 5th	Kt to K 4th
17. Kt to Q 4th	P to Q Kt 5th
Apparently a sound sacrifice, although 18. P takes P in reply, would have evaded the forcible attack which follows.	
18. Q takes P	Q R to Kt sq
19. Q to R 4th	Kt to K B 6th
From this beautiful coup to the end Mr. Blackburne surpasses himself in brilliancy of attack.	
20. Kt to Kt 3rd	Q to K 2nd
21. B to Q 3rd	R to Kt 3rd
22. P to Q B 3rd	K R to Kt sq
23. B to B 2nd	Q to K 7th
24. K R to B sq	B to Kt 4th (ch)
25. K to Kt sq	Kt to Q 7th (ch)
26. R takes Kt	B takes R
27. R to Q sq	R takes Kt
28. B takes R	B takes Q B P
29. B to Q B 2nd	R takes P (ch)
30. K to B sq	R to Kt sq
31. Q to K 4th	R to Kt 5th (ch)
What Mr. Blackburne would call "A little bit of Morphy." It is, at all events, a masterly termination to a series of remarkably fine moves.	
32. K takes R	Q to Kt 4th (ch)
33. Q to Q Kt 4th	B takes Q
34. P takes B	Q takes P (ch)
35. K to B sq	P to Q 4th
36. R to Q 2nd	P to R 5th
37. B to Kt sq	P to R 6th
38. B to R 2nd	P to K B 4th
39. K to Q sq	Q to K Kt 5th (ch)
40. K to K sq	Q takes K R P
41. R to B 2nd	Q to B 8th (ch)
42. K to Q 2nd	Q to B 6th
43. K to K sq	Q to K 5th (ch)
44. K to Q sq	P to B 5th
45. P takes P	Q takes P
46. K to K sq	P to K 5th (ch)
47. K to Q sq	P to K 4th
48. R to Q B 4th	Q to R 8th (ch)
49. K to K 2nd	Q to Q 8th
50. R to B 2nd	P to K R 5th
51. P to B 4th	P to K R 6th
52. K to K 3rd	Q to K Kt 5th (ch)
	and White resigned.

The return-match between the representatives of the Bath and Bristol Chess Clubs was played at the Grand Pump-Room Hotel, Bath, on Friday last. In the first match Bristol won by twelve games to eleven, and they were victorious on the present occasion by thirteen to the adversaries' twelve.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Aug. 12, 1873), with four codicils (dated Dec. 13, 1879; Nov. 6, 1880; June 10, 1881; and Feb. 7, 1882), of the Right Hon. Thomas Egerton, Earl of Wilton, P.C., G.C.H., late of Heaton House, Lancashire, and of Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, who died on March 7 last, was proved at the Manchester district registry on the 17th ult. by Lord de Ros and Sir Henry Dalrymple Des Vœux, Bart., the sons-in-law of the deceased, the executors, the value of the personal estate, including leasehold property, amounting to over £230,000. The testator leaves to his wife, in addition to the jointure secured to her by settlement, pecuniary legacies amounting together to £12,000, furniture and plate to be selected by her to the extent of £1000, the interest and dividends arising from £65,000 for life, and a further annuity of £1000 also for life; upon trust for his three daughters, Lady de Ros, Lady Katherine Coke, and Lady Alice Des Vœux, £10,000 each, and a further sum of £40,000 between them on the death of his widow; upon trust for his son, the Hon. Seymour John Egerton, his wife and children, £25,000; to his grandson, Reginald Grey Coke, on the death of his widow, £25,000; to Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Forrester, £100, as an acknowledgment of their friendship; to his house steward, cook, and valet, £100 each; and to his eldest son, the Viscount Grey de Wilton, who has succeeded to the earldom and also to the settled family estates, his freehold house, Egerton Lodge, his leasehold house in Grosvenor-square, and all his furniture, plate (with the exception of that selected by the widow), pictures, household effects, horses, and carriages, charged, however, with the payment of the annuity of £1000 to the widow. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his daughter, Lady Katherine Coke.

The will (dated June 24, 1869) of the Right Hon. Robert Shapland, Baron Carew, late of No. 28, Belgrave-square, and of Castle Bors, in the county of Wexford, who died on Sept. 8 last, was proved on the 23rd ult. by the Right Hon. Emily Anne, Baroness Carew, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £43,000. The testator gives to his second son, George Patrick John Carew, an annuity of £800, charged on his real estate, during the life of his wife, at whose death he will succeed to a provision under their marriage settlement; and, subject to such annuity, he devises all his real estate to his eldest son, Robert Shapland George Julius Carew. His leasehold residence in Belgrave-square and the rest of the personality he bequeaths to his wife.

The will (dated Sept. 27, 1881) of Mr. Charles Robert Darwin, late of Down, near Beckenham, who died on April 19 last, was proved on the 6th inst. by William Erasmus Darwin and George Howard Darwin, the sons, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £146,000. The testator leaves to his son William Erasmus the family portraits and papers, all medals, the silver candlesticks presented to him by the Royal Society, his manuscript of the voyage of the Beagle, and his manuscript autobiography; to his son Francis, his scientific library; to his wife, Mrs. Emma Darwin, £500, all his furniture, plate, books, effects, horses and carriages, and his residence at Down for life; and to his friends Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker and Thomas Henry Huxley £1000 each, free of legacy duty. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be held upon trust for his wife for life, and at her death as to twelve seventy-fourth parts for each of his five sons, and as to seven seventy-fourth parts for each of his two daughters; certain advancements made to his children are to be brought into account on the division.

The will (dated Nov. 26, 1875), with a codicil (dated March 31, 1882), of Mrs. Ann Harding, late of Sulgrave, Northamptonshire, who died on April 5 last, was proved on the 18th ult. by John Ward Harding, the executor, the value of the personal estate being over £45,000. The testatrix leaves £1000 to the Wolverhampton Orphanage; £500 each to the Church Missionary Society and the Church Pastoral Aid Society; the Advowson of the Vicarage of Sulgrave to her executor, upon trust, to present her nephew, the Rev. James William Harding, and, subject thereto, she wishes the patronage vested in the Simeon Trustees, or the Church Patronage Society, at the discretion of her trustee; and numerous legacies to her own and her late husband's relatives and others. The residue of her property she gives to her nephew, Walter Harding.

The will (dated Dec. 14, 1881), with a codicil (dated Jan. 24, 1882), of Mr. Richard Bowser, late of Bishop Auckland, Northamptonshire, who died on Feb. 13 last at Redcar, was proved on the 23rd ult. by William Thomas Scarth and Thomas Alexander McCullagh, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £43,000. The testator makes provision for his daughter, Mrs. Caroline McCullagh, and for his son Richard Alexander Bowser; and bequeaths legacies to his executors, friends, clerks, and servants. The residue of his real and personal estate he settles upon his son Harry Moreland.

The will (dated March 7, 1877), with a codicil (dated Oct. 22, 1880), of Mr. Michael Waterer, late of Belle Vue House, Bagshot, who died on Dec. 1 last, has been proved by Mrs. Eliza Waterer, the widow, and Harry George Poulter, the executors, the personal estate amounting to over £43,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife £500, and all his furniture, plate, household effects, horses and carriages. His real estate and the residue of the personality, are to be held upon trust to pay the income to his wife for life, and then for all his children. In default of children, at the wife's death, the residue of the real and personal estate is to be divided between the children of his brother Frederick.

The will (dated June 5, 1874), with three codicils (dated Aug. 28, 1875, and April 28 and Nov. 30, 1877), of Dame Sarah Barry, late of No. 8, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, who died on April 7 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by Charles Barry, the Rev. Alfred Barry, D.D., and John Wolfe Barry, the sons, the surviving executors, the value of the personal estate being over £12,000. Among the specific bequests we notice, the gift of the diamond box presented to her late husband by the Emperor of Russia, to her son Charles; of the medals presented to her late husband by the Emperor of the French, to her son Alfred; and of the medal presented to her late husband by the King of Sweden, to her son John. There are numerous pecuniary legacies to children, grandchildren, nieces, godchildren, and others; and the residue of her property she gives to her three daughters, Emily, Adelaide, and Sarah.

The will (dated July 31, 1868), with three codicils (dated Jan. 8 and 18, 1880), of Sir Henry Cole, K.C.B., late of No. 96, Philbeach-gardens, who died on April 18 last, was proved on the 27th ult. by Alan Summerly Cole and Charles Buller Granville Cole, the sons, the acting executors, the value of the personal estate exceeding £7000. The testator gives his box at the Royal Albert Hall to the President and Council of the Society of Arts; various medals and papers, including his medal of the Exhibition of 1851 and his unique collection of papers relating to the penny postage, to the South Kensington Museum. The other legatees are testator's wife and children. At his wife's death, among the specific gifts to his children are several books presented to him by the Queen.

PAIN KILLER.

PERRY DAVIS'S VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER.

The PAIN KILLER is composed entirely of vegetable material, is a safe and valuable family medicine, wonderful in its quick action to relieve distress, and eminently adapted for internal use, being an almost never-failing remedy for diseases caused by or attendant upon Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Headache, Bilious Fever, Pains in the Side, Back, Loins, Joints, Limbs; Neuralgia and Rheumatic Pains, Toothache, Pains in the Head and Face, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Acid Stomach, Heartburn, Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, General Debility of the System, Piles, Asthma, or Phthisis, Cramp and Pain in Stomach, Painter's Colic, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, &c.

For external use it has no equal in cases of Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Ringworms, Boils, Felons, Whitlows, Swelled Joints, Old Sores, Frost-Bites, Chilblains; also the Bites or Stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes, and Venomous Reptiles.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by every nation. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the missionary, and no traveller should be without it.

In selecting letters, certificates, &c., of our long and well-known popular medicine, the PAIN KILLER, from the mass of matter we have on file, we have endeavoured to use only such as would in a simple and concise manner exhibit its peculiar properties, and show its adaptedness to the wants of the people. Most of these documents are from intelligent, well-educated Christian men and women—among them many clergymen and missionaries, who, from a sense of duty or a desire to benefit, have given their experience in the use of the PAIN KILLER. To many of them it has been a "family medicine" for many years; and it is noteworthy, that they who have known it longest express the strongest confidence in its virtues.

UNSOLICITED RECOMMENDATIONS FROM HOME AND ABROAD.

In most cases, curative; in the worst, powerfully palliative.

"Antigua, W.I., Sept. 14, 1872.

"Dear Sir,—It is, I think, nearly one year since I first procured from you a small bottle of Perry Davis's Pain Killer, not being able to obtain another medicine. Very many of my poor people come to me for medicine; and I gave at times, especially for bowel complaints and the like, a few doses of Pain Killer. In a little time I began to receive unusual expressions of gratitude for the benefit derived from its use. This led me to more particular inquiries about it and about its effects, which resulted in my using it more largely, and for a variety of complaints; and wherever it was given, so far as I knew, without exception it was, by God's blessing, a means of good,—in most cases, curative; in the worst, powerfully palliative. Very young infants and very aged persons have been restored by it when apparently past all hope. It seems to me so peculiarly adapted to the constitution of our labouring people, that I feel constrained to endeavour to extend the knowledge and employment of it, which I can best do by such a communication as the present to yourself.

"You are at liberty to make any use of this letter; and I shall be thankful if in your hands it contributes to extend the use and the benefits of a very valuable medicine.

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"W. I. READ, M.A.,

"Rector of St. Mary's, and Archdeacon of Antigua."

Severe attack of the Cholera immediately relieved.

"The late Rev. Dr. Granger repeatedly expressed his belief that he owed his life to the timely use of Perry Davis's Pain Killer. During his recent visit to the missions in Burmah he had a severe attack of the cholera, and was immediately relieved by the use of the Pain Killer."

A Rheumatic Affection.

"Rev. J. Phillips, formerly of the Orissa Mission, India, writes:—'My wife is using your celebrated Pain Killer for a rheumatic affection from which she has suffered for years, and with better effect than any other of the various remedies she has tried; and I am using it for dyspepsia and kidney complaints with good success.'"

A Great Blessing to a whole Colony.

"Portuguese Colony, July 1, 1857.

"Gentlemen,—Allow me, as an eye-witness of the great good which your excellent medicine, the Pain Killer, has done amongst the exiles of Madeira, to state, for the good of others, that it is now, and has been for five years, the great family medicine. We have found it excellent in fever and ague, in coughs, colds, dyspepsia, chronic and inflammatory rheumatism, croup, worms, piles, nervous headache, gravel, &c. The introduction of the Pain Killer has been a great blessing to the whole colony.

"MANUEL J. GONSALVES,

"Minister of the Gospel and one of the Madeirans."

Rev. I. D. Colburn, Missionary of Tavoy, Burmah,

writes:—"I shall be happy to assist in extending a knowledge of a remedy so speedy and effectual."

Rev. T. Allen, writing from Tavoy, Burmah,

says:—"Within the past four years I have used and disposed of about five hundred bottles, but am now out. Please send me a fresh supply as soon as you can—say two hundred bottles. I dare not be without it myself, and there are endless calls for it, both by Burmans and Karens. I always take it with me into the jungles, and have frequent occasion to use it both on myself and others. One night, while sleeping in an open zayat, I was awakened by a most excruciating pain in my foot. On examination, I found I had been bitten by a centipede. I immediately applied the Pain Killer, and found instant relief. In less than an hour I was again asleep."

Rev. Mr. Hibbard, writing from Burmah

to his father, says:—"I have used Davis's Pain Killer for coughs, colds, summer complaints, burns, and for the sting of scorpions, with uniform success. We always keep it where we can lay our hands on it in the dark, if need be."

Chronic Gout: Miraculous Effect.

"53, North-street, Exeter, England, July 27, 1871.

"Sir,—I think it is only right to inform you of the most miraculous effect your Pain Killer has had on me. For twenty years I have been a dreadful sufferer from chronic gout. Hundreds of pounds have been spent, and almost every kind of medicine has been tried, but all to no purpose. In the first week of March last I was struck down with a most frightful attack; and for nine weeks I scarcely had a wink of sleep, for such was the agonising pain during the whole of that time, that, had I come within reach of any destructive instrument, I dread to think what the consequences might have been. Although I had never heard any one speak of the Pain Killer, it struck me to give it a trial; and I have every reason to thank the Almighty that I did so, for such was its wonderful effect that in a few minutes I went off to sleep, and I slept soundly for ten hours. When I awoke I was perfectly free from the slightest pain, and have continued to be so up to the present time. I may add that I did not take the medicine internally, but rubbed a whole bottleful into my feet at once.

"I remain, your obedient servant,

"JAMES INGHAM,

"Lay Vicar of Exeter Cathedral."

Antidote to the Poison of Centipedes, Scorpions, Hornets, &c.

"Davis's Pain Killer seems particularly efficacious in cholera morbus, bowel complaints, and other diseases to which the natives of Burmah, from their unwholesome style of living, are peculiarly exposed. It is a valuable antidote to the poison of centipedes, scorpions, hornets, &c.

"Rev. J. BENJAMIN,

"Late Missionary in Burmah."

Thomas S. Ranney, writing from Rangoon, Burmah,

says:—"It is becoming more popular; and in several instances I am assured that the cholera has been arrested, and life preserved, by its use. The late prevalence of cholera here has swept off about all the Pain Killer I had, and purchasers looking to me for a supply will be disappointed by my inability to supply them. Please send me an invoice of 150 dols. worth by the first opportunity."

Proved its Efficacy.

"Bridgeman's-place, Bolton.

"Gentlemen,—I can with confidence recommend your excellent medicine, the Pain Killer, for rheumatism, indigestion, and also toothache, having proved its efficacy in the above complaints.—Yours, &c.,

"REUBEN MITCHELL."

After taking a few Doses of it, was completely Cured.

"Bolton, England.

"Gentlemen,—I have very great pleasure in recommending your medicine, the Pain Killer. I was suffering severely a few weeks since with bronchitis, and could scarcely swallow any food, so inflamed was my throat. I was advised by a friend to try your Pain Killer, and, after taking a few doses of it, was completely cured.

"Yours respectfully,

"T. WILKINSON."

Colds, Coughs, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Toothache, almost instantly relieved, and ultimately Cured.

"Woodside, Aberdeen, Oct. 22, 1867.

"Gentlemen,—Having used your Pain Killer in my own family, and been intimately acquainted with its extensive use in Australia for thirteen years, witnessing in numerous instances the marvellous power it has over disease, I was led on my return to advise its use among my neighbours and friends; and I am happy to say it is now extensively used here, and giving entire satisfaction. Colds, coughs, neuralgia, rheumatism, toothache, and many other pains, are almost instantly relieved, and ultimately cured, by it.

"MRS. CHEYNE."

Neuralgia and violent Spasms of the Stomach.

"Green's Sailors' Home, Poplar-street, London, England.

"I take this method of making known the perfect cure I have obtained from the use of your valuable medicine, the Pain Killer.

"I had been afflicted three years with neuralgia and violent spasms of the stomach, which caused a constant rejection of food. The doctors at Westminster Hospital gave up my case in despair. Then I was urged by a friend to try your Pain Killer, which gave me immediate relief from pain and sickness; and I regained my strength, and am now able to follow my usual occupation of a sailor. One bottle cured me.

"With sincere thanks, I am, yours, &c.,

"CHARLES POWELL."

Indigestion and violent Sick Headache.

"Bolton, England.

"This is to certify that I have been a sufferer from indigestion and violent sick headache for upwards of four years. I have consulted many of the faculty, but have derived no material benefit from any source, until I tried Perry Davis's Pain Killer, which, I am happy to state, has done me more good than all I ever tried before.

"ESTHER BRIGGS."

Sore Throat, Pains in the Face, Hoarseness, &c.

"Manchester, England.

"Gentlemen,—Having used your Pain Killer for the last two years, for attacks of indigestion and for cold, with perfect success, I have pleasure in testifying to its efficacy. I have also given it to my friends in various attacks of sore throat, pains in the face, hoarseness, &c., and always cured them. I consider it a valuable medicine.

"F. P. WALKER."

Attacked with Bronchitis.

"Liverpool, 10, Whittle-street, Jan. 2, 1869.

"More than a year ago one of my children was attacked with bronchitis, and, after a long illness, was given up by the physicians as past cure. I was then induced to try your Pain Killer, and leave off all other medicines, which I did; and from the time I commenced the use of it the child rapidly got better, and is now strong and healthy.

"JOHN WINSTANLEY."

Suffered the greatest agony from Neuralgia.

"Dublin, Ireland.

"Gentlemen,—I am much gratified in being able to testify to the efficacy of your Vegetable Pain Killer. For the past twelve months I have suffered the greatest agony from neuralgia, so as to deprive me of all energy in the pursuit of business. Accidentally meeting your agent here, I procured a bottle of your medicine, from which I derived great benefit and instantaneous relief; and I have no hesitation in recommending it to all sufferers from this disease of the day.

"JOHN KELLY."

Suffered severely with Rheumatism.

"Melbourne, Australia.

"Gentlemen,—We have to report an increasing demand for the Pain Killer. Inquiries for the article are frequent. We have taken the liberty of distributing a few bottles among our friends, who have suffered severely with rheumatism (which is very prevalent in this country), and in every instance it has given great satisfaction. Every box we sell makes an opening for a larger supply.

WILLS, HOLDEN, and CO."

(N.B.—We now ship to Melbourne, in quantity, about ten thousand gross a year.—PERRY DAVIS and SON.)

Saved Hundreds of Lives.

"Twantai, India, June 15, 1857.

"My dear Sir,—I have but a very small quantity of Perry Davis's Pain Killer, and I regret to say that I have been obliged to refuse aid to my people, who are continually applying to me for it. In my circuit this year, through my division, I really believe I saved hundreds of the lives of my people, when the cholera was raging, by following the advice of Mrs. Ingals. I happened to meet this good lady at Kattiah, and I shall never forget her words:—'One teaspoonful of the Pain Killer and one teaspoonful of castor oil will act like a charm.' From Kattiah I passed on to Yandoom, and met Lieut. — and —, on the topographical survey. When speaking of this medicine they laughed at me. This was on a Saturday night. They were dining with me in my tent. On the following morning the latter, Lieut. Pearson, wrote to me that one of the Lascars had been taken during the night with cholera, and asked me for some Pain Killer. I sent him a bottle, and directed him to administer it as prescribed by Mrs. Ingals. I went to dine with them in the evening, and, on inquiring after the patient, I found he was quite well.

H. W. LEWIS."

From the Mediterranean.

The following correspondence will show something of the estimation in which Perry Davis's Pain Killer is held on the shores of the Mediterranean. It is not surprising that a medicine that receives such testimonials as this from abroad should find well-sustained and increasing appreciation at home:—

"U. S. Consulate, Tunis, Dec. 27, 1865.

"Gentlemen,—The inclosed has just been received from my friend Tulin, late Consul-General of Norway and Sweden, and of Prussia, in this place. No comment is needed.

Truly yours,

"AMOS PERRY."

"Genoa, Dec. 16, 1865.

"Dear Sir,—Accept thanks for this third supply of Davis's Pain Killer. This medicine has often relieved me of serious indisposition; and I would not on any account consent to be without it, both for myself and my family. I have recommended it to my late colleagues and friends in Tunis and Genoa; and, at my request, one of the largest druggists in this city has sent an order to New York to meet the demand in this place.

Yours truly,

"G. A. TULIN,

"Ex-Consul-General of Sweden, Norway, and Prussia, in Tunis.

"Hon. Amos Perry, Consul-General, Tunis."

Major Sherman, British Consul at Pondicherry

writes to a Madras paper, "The Indian Agriculturist," "that Perry Davis's Pain Killer is a radical cure for scorpion stings. The Burmans, or rather the Karens of Burmah, are never without a bottle of this valuable remedy in their houses. When I was stationed at Raurpur, in the Central provinces, a station famous for scorpions, I constantly used it with the usual good effect amongst my servants; so I can speak from experience as to its worth. The part that is stung must be kept well saturated with Pain Killer on a rag for a few seconds."

Invaluable Family Medicine.

"Queen-street, Honolulu, H. I.

"So long and favourably known on these islands as a household medicine for both natives and foreigners, it still maintains its reputation as an invaluable family medicine, too well known and highly esteemed to need any 'puffing' from us. Its constant and steady sale is sufficient guaranty of the favour it obtains among all classes of people.

"It is sold by all druggists and grocers, and in quantities by the agents.

"A. W. PIERCE and CO."

"Henthada, Burmah, March 17, 1856.

"Gentlemen,—I am sorry to say the last box of Pain Killer sent me has not yet come to hand. The expense of getting the medicine is something 'these hard times,' but the want of it is of far more importance. Send me as soon as possible another box of the same size—viz., 50 dols. worth. I enclose an order on the Treasurer of the Missionary Union for the amount.

"B. C. THOMAS."

"Shwayghyeln, Burmah, March 6, 1856.

"Dear Sir,—Such is the great demand for the Pain Killer, that I write you to send me, as soon as possible, in addition to what I have hitherto ordered, twenty-four dozen boxes (two dozen bottles in a box), and a bill for the same, that I may give you an order on the Treasurer of the Union for amount of the same.

Rev. N. HARRIS."

Importance of having Davis's Pain Killer always at hand.

Wonderful Cure of the Rev. D. L. Brayton, Missionary in India, who was stung by a scorpion.

Extract from his letter, dated Mergui, June 13, and published in "The Baptist Missionary Magazine" for December, 1849:—"For the first time since I have been in India, I have been stung by a scorpion. I went out this morning to my exercises, as usual, at early dawn, and, having occasion to use an old box, on taking off the cover I put my hand on a scorpion,

which immediately resented the insult by thrusting its sting into the palm of my hand. The instantaneous and severe pain which darted through the system is quite incredible; what an awfully virulent poison their sting must contain! I flew to my bottle of Davis's Pain Killer, and found it to be true to its name. The relief was almost as sudden as the pain; after a few moments' relief, I saturated a small piece of sponge, bound it on my hand, and went about my exercises, feeling no more particular inconvenience."

Extracts from letters received from Rev. B. C. Thomas:—

"Tavoy, Nov. 18, 1853.

"Dear Sirs,—The Karens here have no more confidence in the charms of their ancestors. They desire rational remedies for the sick. By various means, principally through the agency of the Rev. D. L. Brayton, these Karen people have become acquainted with your medicine, and their demand for it is to me very surprising. I have now by me orders for more than fifty bottles, but I have not got one bottle; I therefore wish you to send me a quantity. I could dispose of at least one hundred bottles this year. Send it, and I will pay you through the Treasurer of the Missionary Union. I hope we shall be favoured with some of it as soon as possible. There is no medicine which stands so high in the estimation of the Karens of these provinces as the Pain Killer; and I feel willing to gratify them, as I entertain a very high opinion of its worth.

"B. C. THOMAS."

A Cure for Diphtheria.

All interested, please read the following extract from a letter from Mrs. Ellen B. Mason, wife of Rev. Francis Mason, Tounghoo, Burmah:—

"My son was taken violently sick with diphtheria, cold chills, burning fever, and sore throat. I counted one morning ten little vesicles in his throat, very white, and his tongue, towards the root, just like a water-melon full of seeds; the remainder coated as thick as a knife-blade. So many children have died around here, I was afraid to call a physician, and thought I would try your Pain Killer for a gargle, with small doses inwardly. I did so, and found the gargle invariably cut off the vesicles, and he raised them up, often covered with blood. He was taken on Sunday; on Wednesday his throat was clear, and his tongue rapidly clearing off. I also used it as a liniment, with castor-oil and hartshorn, for his neck. It seemed to me a wonderful cure, and I can but wish it could be known to the many poor mothers in our land who are losing so many children by this dreadful disease. I have found your Pain Killer one of the most valuable medicines ever used in Burmah. Once I was stung by a very large black scorpion; the pain was indescribable. I immediately applied the Pain Killer (for I never travel without it) again and again, and in half an hour my foot was well."

The Rev. J. M. Johnson, Missionary at Swatow, China.

"Dear Sirs,—I ought to have acknowledged long ago the box of Pain Killer you had the goodness to send me last year. Its coming was most providential. I believe hundreds of lives were saved, under God, by it. The cholera appeared here soon after we received it. We resorted at once to the Pain Killer, using as directed for Cholera. A list was kept of all to whom the Pain Killer was given; and our native assistants assured us that eight out of every ten to whom it was prescribed recovered. It has, too, been very useful in various other diseases. It has proved an incalculable blessing to multitudes of poor people throughout all this region. Our native preachers are never willing to go out on their excursions without a supply of the Pain Killer. It gives them favour in the eyes of the people, and access to families and localities by whom otherwise they would be very indifferently received.

"Believe me, dear Sirs, gratefully and faithfully yours,

"Rev. J. M. JOHNSON,

"Missionary at Swatow, China."

Asiatic Cholera in China. Almost every Case Cured with Pain Killer.

(From Rev. R. Telford, Missionary in China, now visiting his home in Pennsylvania.)

"Dear Sirs,—During a residence of some ten years as a missionary in Siam and China, I found your Vegetable Pain Killer a most valuable remedy for that fearful scourge, the cholera. In administering the medicine, I found it most effectual to give a teaspoonful of Pain Killer in a gill of hot water, sweetened with sugar; then, after about fifteen minutes, begin to give about a teaspoonful of the same mixture every few minutes until relief was obtained. Apply hot applications to the extremities. Bathe the stomach with the Pain Killer clear, and rub the limbs briskly. Of those who had the cholera, and took the medicine faithfully in the way stated above, eight out of ten recovered.

Truly yours,

"R. TELFORD.

"If attacked with the diarrhoea, dysentery, cramp, colic, don't delay the use of the Pain Killer."

Rev. H. L. Van Meter, of Bassein, India,

writes:—"Here let me assure you that we prize your Pain Killer very highly. For the first two or three years of our residence in India we were ignorant of its valuable properties, and did not use it, but now would hardly feel safe to be without it for a single day. Only a few nights since, Mrs. Van Meter was stung by a scorpion; and intense pain was instantaneous throughout the arm, and soon a numbness of the finger followed. By the continued application of the Pain Killer for an hour or more, and at intervals during the night, the alarming symptoms were subdued; and in the morning only a slight soreness was felt in the finger.

"I gave it in a severe case of fever and ague, according to directions, and it acted like a charm, breaking it up at once. The Karens have great confidence in it.

The Pain Killer an indispensable necessity.

The United States Consul, at Crefeld, writes to Perry Davis and Son, the following letter:—

"United States Consulate, Crefeld, Rheinish Prussia,

"Feb. 8, 1881,

"Gentlemen,—I find it impossible to obtain, in this part of Germany, the 'Pain Killer,' and I request you to send me the inclosed order. I desire this medicine for the purpose of giving it away to persons whose especial ailments and distress I know will be relieved by its use, and whose sufferings are needless, when this most efficient remedy can be obtained. I have known the 'Pain Killer' (in Massachusetts) almost from the day it was introduced to the public, and, after long years of observation and use, I am satisfied it is positively efficient, as a healing remedy, for exterior wounds, bruises, and sprains, and is not less efficient in relieving the many interior pains and troubles arising from colds and from imprudence, and excesses in eating and drinking. I regard the 'Pain Killer' as an indispensable necessity, and, when it is gone, feel much as does the owner of a house in a dangerous neighbourhood, after his policy of insurance has expired.

I am, very truly yours,

"J. S. POTTER,

"American Consul."

A well-known New York Sportsman bitten by a Rattlesnake. His Life saved by the Pain Killer.

"To the Editor of the 'New York Sun.'—Sir, I suppose you and other friends fancy me dead on account of my long silence. Said silence was forced on me by a rattlesnake. For some time I have been on the shelf. I had a fight with a Florida snake. Cozzens and I were shooting near Enterprise. We had killed forty-seven quails and were going back to the waggon, when my dog took a trail and walked me up to a bunch of birds in the scrub. When they arose I killed a pair. I went to pick them up. My gun was in my right hand. I reached for the quail with my left, and would have got them, only the snake was there before me, and reached for me and got me. He hit me on the left thumb, rattling after he struck. In ten minutes my hand swelled as big as a balloon. It kept getting bigger for two days, and then subsided.

"Strange as it may seem, we had no whisky, although we were twelve miles from home. Lucky for me, however, the old coloured coon who drove us found a bottle of 'Pain Killer' in his pocket. He said that it was a great remedy for snake bites. He insisted upon my drinking the greater portion of it, and I did so. I also rubbed a little on the wound. It saved my life, and I am now well. Long live the coon, and long live the 'Pain Killer.' My recovery makes this cure a legal tender in Florida. The snake measured four feet and two inches. I have the skin and rattles, and shall present them to the Smithsonian Institute. Please send John McBride Davidson a paper with this in.

Yours truly, ERNEST STAPLES.

"De Bary's Plantation, Fla., Feb. 3, 1882."

The Pain Killer is put up in panel bottles, having the words "DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAIN KILLER" blown in each. Each bottle bears also a finely-engraved label, with portrait of Mr. Davis, and our trade mark—"PAIN KILLER."

PERRY DAVIS and SON, Sole Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, R.I., United States.

Price—Pain Killer, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per Bottle. And is sold by Chemists and Medicine Venders throughout the civilised world.

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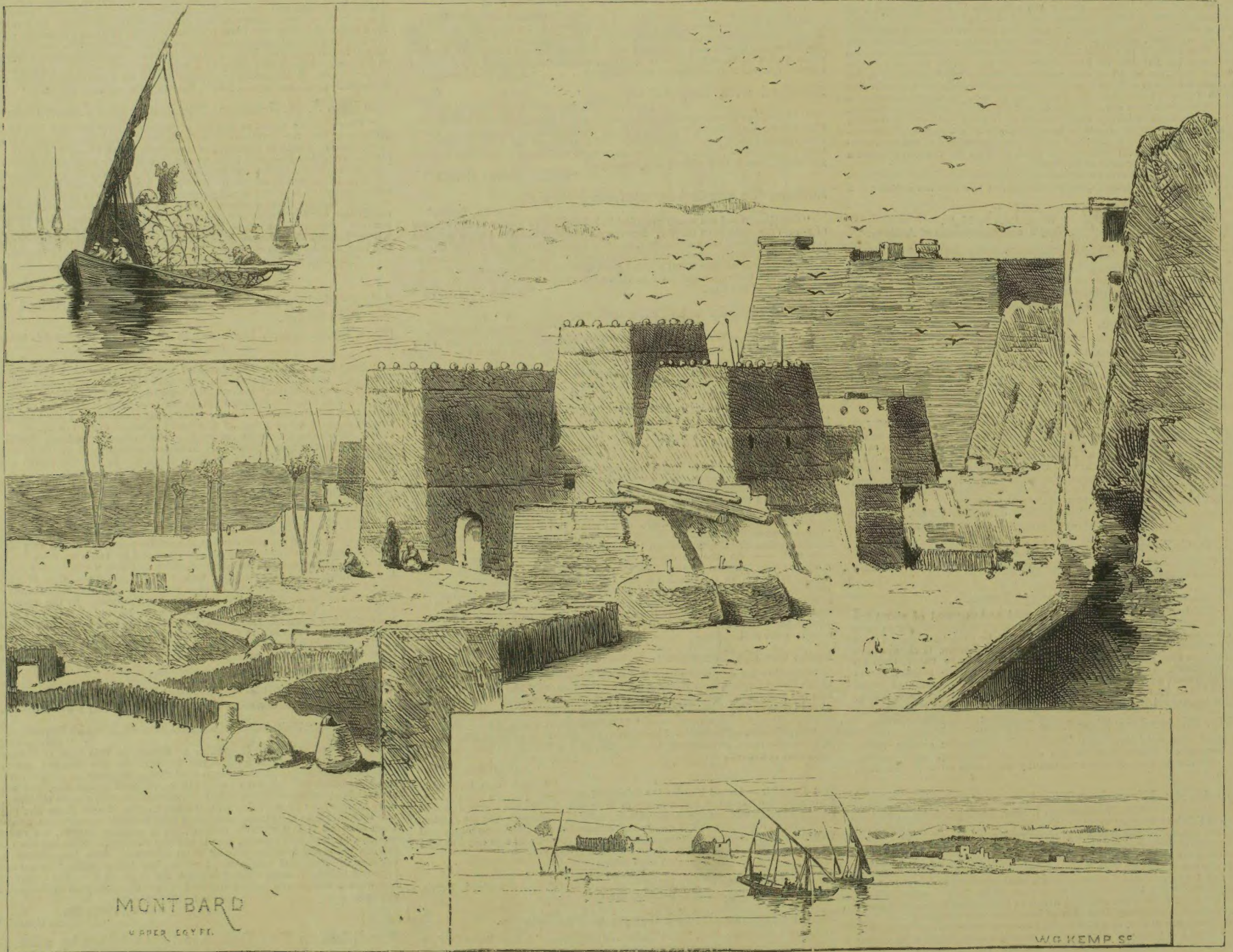
EGYPT AS IT IS.

The political crisis in Egypt has this week become acute, and has been attended with grievous acts of violence. The newly-arrived Turkish Commissioner, Dervish Pasha, claiming full authority from the Sultan, both as Sovereign of the Ottoman Empire, of which Egypt is a feudal dependency, and as Caliph or Commander of Islam, has confronted Arabi Pasha and the Egyptian rebels with great apparent determination. On the other hand, the fanatical and licentious Mussulman rabble of Alexandria broke out last Sunday in formidable riots and fierce attacks upon the European residents in that important commercial city; fifty or sixty persons were killed, while the British Consul and Judge of the Consular Court, Mr. C. A. Cookson, C.B., was beaten and wounded, as well as the Italian and Greek Consuls; and many of the shops, warehouses, and dwelling-houses of the Europeans were plundered and partially destroyed. The later news of the actual state of affairs will be found at another page of this week's publication.

The Turkish Special Commissioner arrived at Alexandria on Wednesday week, but did not proceed to Cairo till next day. On landing at Alexandria from the Sultan's yacht Izzedin, which had conveyed him from Constantinople, with two Assistant-Commissioners and a numerous staff, Dervish Pasha was saluted by the forts and Egyptian ships in the harbour; he was met by the Grand Master

of the Ceremonies and another high official of the Khedive, and was lodged in the Ras-el-tin Palace. At noon on Thursday he arrived at Cairo, where he was received by Talaat Pasha, Chief Secretary, and Kairi Pasha, Keeper of the Seals of the Khedive. While driving to the Palace of Ghezireh, the Commissioners were preceded by a rabble of the donkey boys and shoeblacks of the town, led by a few soldiers disguised as labourers, and all shouting "Deen el Islam!" ("the Mussulman faith!") They accompanied this cry, as they passed the hotels and groups of Europeans, with jeering and threatening gesticulations. This insulting demonstration, arranged by Mahmoud Samy, excited for the most part good-humoured laughter among the Europeans. The native onlookers, however, showed an interest in the procession, which, though unusual, was in its conduct perfectly orderly. Following the boys came a carriage with Dervish Pasha, Sheikh Essad, Talaat Pasha, and Yakoob Bey Sami, Sub-Minister of War, representing Arabi. The presence of this man in the carriage was much commented on, the Khedive having given orders that he was not to be presented, or to come in the special train. The Khedive's own representatives, Kairi Pasha and Zulfikar, officials of the highest rank, followed in another carriage. The rebel colonels in separate carriages came next, and then two battalions of infantry, who marched past quite inoffensively. Dervish Pasha the same afternoon paid a formal visit to the Khedive, presenting a letter from the Sultan, and another from the Grand Vizier, both containing expressions of friendship, and

stating that the object of the Mission was to re-establish his authority. Whether similar promises had been made to Arabi is not known, but on that day the attitude of the military party was more jubilant and aggressive than ever; and the rebel Ministers went on Friday to call upon the Sultan's Commissioner. They were, however, received coldly by Dervish Pasha, whose attitude was firm. He refused to have Egyptian troops for duty in the interior of the Palace, stating that he did not wish to have soldiers about him who did not know his language. It is said that he made a significant allusion, in the hearing of the military officers belonging to Arabi Pasha's faction, to the severe manner in which the Mamelukes were treated by Mohammed Ali, seventy or eighty years ago. On Saturday, the Ulema, or ecclesiastical heads of the Mussulman University and Law, visited Dervish Pasha, ready to protest that they were sincerely devoted to the Sultan and the Khedive. But four of them rose to speak against the presence of the Allied Fleets in the port of Alexandria, and to declare that Arabi Pasha had saved the country from foreign invasion. To this Dervish Pasha answered haughtily, that the Allied Powers thus mentioned were friendly Powers, and that the Ulema must remember they were addressing the Sultan's Envoy. He then ordered the four members of the Ulema who had thus offended to quit his presence, but instantly resumed his amiable bearing to the others who remained behind. This display of firmness made an excellent impression. The most



Boat laden with Pottery from Kenneh.

View of Girgeh (the Pigeon-houses).

Tombs of Sheikhs, on Right Bank of Nile.

EGYPT AS IT IS.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

powerful Bedouin chiefs were afterwards introduced, and declared that they recognised no authority but that of the Sultan and Khedive. They offered to put at the disposal of Dervish Pasha 60,000 armed men. The Commissioner, when receiving the European Under-Secretaries and the European officers of the Army, said that the Khedive and himself wanted the help of all loyal men to restore order to the country. On Saturday morning Dervish Pasha, in presence of a large number of officers, demanded if they respected the orders of the Sultan. The officers having replied in the affirmative, Dervish, in the name of the Sultan, declared himself, after the Khedive, the supreme chief of the Egyptian army. The officers respectfully adhered to this declaration.

The riots at Alexandria on Sunday were most deplorable. The mob began the attack on the Europeans about half-past one in the afternoon. They were armed with a great variety of weapons—some carrying knives and some bludgeons; while a few had fire-arms. Their method of proceeding was burglarious rather than revolutionary. They broke into the houses and shops of the Europeans where there was any prospect of getting booty. Whatever they found that was worth taking away they stole; what was not valuable enough to steal they wantonly destroyed. The worst havoc was in the Rue des Sœurs, which is completely wrecked and sacked. The main street is chiefly inhabited by Europeans, but the side and back streets are densely populated by Arabs. The Europeans fired from the windows, killing many of the Arabs, who, in turn, dealt terrible havoc among the Europeans in the streets. There are two stations for a few soldiers in the Rue des Sœurs. These men behaved well, but

were lost amidst the thousands of fighting Arabs and Europeans. The Governor, the Prefect of Police, the Sub-Prefect, and the officials showed much zeal; and, on the arrival of all the troops from the different barracks, the tumult was quelled before dark. Soldiers were then posted along the streets, and the principal banks were guarded by soldiers outside and inside. At least twenty-five wounded persons were carried into the French Consulate, while a number of English ladies and children were passing the night at the British Consulate, to which they fled for refuge. Several assaults were made on Europeans in the streets leading to the Ras-el-tin Palace and the Marina. It was in one of these that Mr. Cookson, who was going to the Governor's house, was attacked and dragged out of his carriage and beaten. His janissary had his leg broken in the encounter. Dervish Pasha and Arabi Pasha left Cairo for Alexandria by special train on the intelligence of the outbreak reaching them. It is believed that in the event of a renewal of the disturbances at Alexandria the English and French Diplomatic agents will give orders for marines to be landed from the fleets. In so critical a condition of affairs, and with so much excitement amongst both the native population and the Europeans, it is almost impossible to forecast what will take place.

The Sketches of our Special Artist in Egypt, M. Montbard, which appear in this Number of our Journal, represent "Egypt as it is," but rather in the ordinary peaceful mood of its native population. Their domestic life and habits, and the occupations of the peasantry, are illustrated by the Sketch of "Ploughing in Lower Egypt," and by those of a corn-dealer and a baker in the city of Cairo. The Sketches given on our front page were all taken at Siout, or Asyut, the capital of

Upper Egypt, which is a town of 25,000 people, with a good deal of trade; it consists of substantial and regularly built mud huts, with a few better houses, and two mosques adorned with graceful minarets. The situation of the town is pleasing to look at, upon a curving reach of the Nile, with the rich green plain spreading far around, and a wide canal, having trees planted along its raised embankment, while there is a beautiful range of the Libyan hills partly enclosing the scene behind. Not less attractive is the situation of Girgeh, a hundred miles further up the Nile, facing a grand cliff of the Arabian mountains. It is at no great distance from Sohag, which was recently chosen by the British scientific astronomical expedition, Mr. Norman Lockyer and others, for their station to observe the total eclipse of the sun. Sohag has, in fact, superseded Girgeh as the chief town of its province, much loss and damage having accrued to Girgeh by the Nile eating away its banks, as was shown in our Artist's Sketch of a riverside village destroyed by an inundation. The Coptic settlement in that neighbourhood, with its goldsmiths, dyers, and other handicraftsmen, contrives to flourish pretty well; but there is much that is ruinous in these country towns or villages of Upper Egypt. We now learn that half the land tax in Upper Egypt, due in June, which amounts to a quarter of the entire land revenue, has been suspended until July, in consequence of there being no grain operations, the dealers having left the country. In July another five twenty-fourths of the land tax becomes due, and it is scarcely likely that both levies will be paid. Thus the anticipated effects of military rule, anarchy, and rebellion are beginning to react on the fiscal and financial position of the country.